The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,981.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]	Rs. 52 0
[illegible]	,, 72 0
[illegible]	,, 38 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 699 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Smart, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th July 1871, at noon.

	July.		July.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Madras	17
,, Carwar	6	,, Coconada	19
,, Narrakel	8	,, Vizagapatam	20
,, Allepey	9	,, Bimlipatam	20
,, Tuticorin	10	,, Gopalpore	21
,, Colombo	11	,, False Point	22
,, Galle	12	Arrive CALCUTTA	28
,, Negapatam	15		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander G. W. Betts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th June, at noon.

	June.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSSORAH	14
,, Kurrachee	28	,, Fao	15
,, Guadur	29	,, Bushire	15
	July.		
,, Muscat	1	,, Linga	20
,, Bunder Abbas	3	,, Bunder Abbas	21
,, Linga	5	,, Muscat	23
,, Bushire	8	,, Guadur	25
,, Fao	9	,, Kurrachee	29
			Aug.
Arrive BUSSORAH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	1

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines at Table.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch a [illegible] from TRIESTE to [illegible] Steamers will be despatched [illegible]th JUNE, and the [illegible]th JULY. These [illegible] The rates for [illegible]d and table wine [illegible] excess £4 per Ton [illegible]

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by Mail-Steamers between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste (800 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a lasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have such an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller in England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamer from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (with exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., over weight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., over weight 7s. per cwt.

In connection with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste is forwarded at low rates through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co.'s Overland Steam Ship Co., and Cargo from the interior is also forwarded at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

FRANCHI'S REGULAR SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Indian, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and forwarded by the Austrian Lloyd's agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, June 1871.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J. A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London ; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 27th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA (2,201 tons, and 900 H.P.) Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI.....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300

To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 699 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE. The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE Surpasses allgrade spices for making CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be lea ned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Crown" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,

UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,

73, 75 AND 81, Bishopsgate Road, London.

Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E., Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongous, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Tins of Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every case is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheat of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 4th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

OVERLAND CARGO.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. TIBER, from Liverpool, are requested to TAKE NOTICE that they will be REQUIRED to SIGN an AVERAGE BOND before taking delivery of their Goods.

This Bond is now ready at the Company's Office. A small portion of the above Cargo arrived by last Mail and is now ready for delivery.

ALFRED BAYLIS, For Superintendent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.—NOTICE.—From 1st July 1871, INTEREST on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 PER CENT per annum, will be allowed on the MINNIMUM MONTHLY BALANCE from Rupees One Thousand up to a Lac, but no Interest will be allowed on Balances of less than Rupees One Thousand.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 15th June 1871.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

Infants may be nurtured, and the Amah entirely dispensed with, by using the

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING

LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree the nutritive properities of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

Sole Agents, D. S. KEMP AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA.

RIMMEL'S

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LIME JUICE and GLYCERINE	0 14	1 0
Ditto Ditto (double size)	1 6	1 10

THE LOVER'S LAMP.

The cheapest and best NIGHT LIGHT, will burn for 18 hours 3 8 4 0

DE LA RUE'S PLAYING CARDS.

FIGURED MOGULS	0 14	1 0
Ditto Ditto per dozen	10 0	11 8
FINE HARRY'S	3 0	4 1 6
Ditto per dozen	14 0	16 0
GOLD MOGULS (Patent Ivory)	1 8	1 12
Ditto Ditto per dozen	16 0	18 0

BULL AND COMPANY.

JUST RECEIVED, A FINE SELECTION OF REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS, In Boxes of 100 each, as follows :—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CAMILLA REJNAS	10 0	12 0
Ditto REGALIA	12 8	14 0
JULIANA REGALCHICAS	13 8	15 0
Ditto TRABUQUILLOS	9 8	11 0
Ditto REJNAS	9 0	10 8
Ditto WILL O' THE WISP (Regalia)	12 8	14 0
Ditto Ditto Ditto Coushas	12 8	14 0
MUTUAL FRIEND REJNAS	16 8	18 0
Ditto Ditto GLOBOS	19 0	21 0
COLLEEN BAWN REGALIAS	7 8	9 0
Ditto Ditto REJNAS	6 0	7 8
HANS BRUTMAN IMPERIOS	8 8	10 0
Ditto Ditto TRABUCOS	9 8	11 0
AMPHION REJINAS	9 0	10 8
Ditto COUCHAS	10 0	12 0
HAMLET LONDRES	7 8	9 0
Ditto BLANCOS	8 8	10 0
BOHEMIAN REGALIAS	11 8	12 0
Ditto COUCHAS	9 8	11 0

COPE'S CIGARETTO'S.

BOUQUET BRAND, in Boxes of 100	2 8	3 0
Ditto Ditto of 1,000	25 0	30 0

BULL AND COMPANY, GENERAL MERCHANTS.

THE TROPICAL RAIN-GAUGE

Expressly fitted to receive the suddenly heavy RAIN-FALLS OF INDIA.

Price, complete with instructions,—Cash Rs. 18 ; Credit Rs. 20.

CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING RAIN GAUGE.

Price, complete with instructions,—Cash Rs. 90 ; Credit Rs. 100.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a full-sized BILLIARD TABLE, by Messrs. Thurston and Co., with Cues, Balls, Marking Boards, and Lamps, complete. For particulars of Price, &c., and to see the Table, apply to Mr. J. NEUBERG, Mercantile Street.

NOTICES.

THE BYCULLA ICE HOUSE.

MESSRS. TUDOR and Co. beg to intimate to the Residents of Byculla, Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and Parell, that they have MADE OVER the ICE HOUSE at BYCULLA, nearly opposite the Byculla Hotel, to JEEVANJEE and Co.

JEEVANJEE and Co. beg to intimate, with respect to the above, that the Ice vaults will be open from 6-30 A.M. to 6 P.M., and that Ice will be sold at the rate of 1½ anna for One Pound, or 1¼ 4242 per pound for Two Pounds and upwards. The book system will be continued. Should any Ice remain in the vaults after 6 P.M., it will be available at any hour in cases of sickness.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

BYCULLA (LATE BOMBAY) HOTEL, (BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

COAL TAR SOAP,

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap. A great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co., Southwark, London.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The New Illustrated Catalogue, with particulars of special and convenient arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mask kid or Satinette, 8s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over 25, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Pâtés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.
Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Iron Accord" Wharf, 222 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

NOTICES.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY (Limited).

CAPITAL, RUPEES 3,60,000, IN 360 PAID-UP SHARES OF RUPEES 1,000 EACH.

Directors.

FREDERICK VIX, Esq. | PURSOTUM MOWJEE, Esq.
FERDINAND SAUQUET, Esq. | DYALL RUTTONSEY, Esq.
MOORARJEE POONJA, Esq.

Bankers.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay Agency.

Managers.

Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THACKER AND CHALK.

THE object of the Company is to purchase from Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co. their PRESSING ESTABLISHMENT at KHANGAUM, in the Berars, and to carry on the business of compress Cotton, under the special management of the said Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., whose entire Pressing Business will be thus secured to the Company. The locality of the establishment is most favourable, it being situated between the Cotton Market and the Railway station at Khangaum, and it comprises a Press House, with Workshop and Smithshops, and two new Hodrant's Patent Presses in thorough working order, well supplied with spare machinery, tools, and plant, in addition to which there are pucka-built Bungalows for the Engineer, Clerks, and Managers, with necessary Offices and Out-houses.

These Presses have turned out, up to date, during the present cotton season, over 85,000 bales. Cotton-pressing, up-country, as may be seen by the Report of the Cotton Commissioner, has increased very considerably during the last three years, and is likely to increase in importance from year to year inasmuch as the advantages of this particular branch of the cotton trade are only now beginning to be appreciated by Cotton exporters ; and there can be no doubt that full presses up-country, situated in so important a centre as Khangaum, are (under skilful management) certain to yield the most favourable returns.

By arrangement made with Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., the profits of the said Press Establishment for the present season, 1870-1871, ending August, will be divided amongst the Shareholders of the French Press Company, Limited. Thus an immediate dividend of at least 15 per cent. will be distributed in about two months.

One hundred and sixty Shares only remain to be given to the public, the others having been previously disposed of.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Directors, at the Office of Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, until Saturday, 27th instant, at 11 a.m., when the list will be closed.

A deposit of Rs. 100 per Share to be made at the time of application.

By order of the Directors,

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., Managers.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from THIS DATE to the 23rd INSTANT.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row West, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of June, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1871.

2nd—To elect Directors in the place of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Canga, Esq., and H. B. Cormack, Esq., who retire, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th June 1871.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, when J. A. FORBES, Esq., will propose the following Resolutions :—

Resolution No. I.

As Act No II. of 1865 is found inexpedient and insufficient for the full and proper management of the city of Bombay and for carry on the business of compress Cotton, under the special that the following alterations in the said Act be made :—

That in lieu and in substitution of clause 11 of said Act, where-by the entire executive power and responsibility is vested in one Commissioner appointed by the Governor in Council in terms of said clause 11, the following be enacted :

That the said entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the new proposed Act be vested in a "Town Council" of sixteen members, six to be nominated and app inted by Government, six by means of the votes of the Bench of Justices, and four to be especially elected by householders (or occupiers to the amount of Rs. 25 per month rent), it not being necessary for the last-mentioned class of members to be Justices of the Peace. The Council to be designated "The Town Council of Bombay," to be presided over by the Chairman of the Bench of Justices. The said Town Council shall be provided with a Secretary who shall receive such allowances out of the municipal funds to be raised under this proposed Act, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Town Council of Bombay, provided that the said salary shall not exceed Rs. 1,500 per month.

Resolution No. II

That all the powers which by Act II. of 1865 are vested in the Municipal Commissioner for the time being be vested in the said "Town Council of Bombay," subject, as in such cases is provided by the said last-mentioned Act, to the sanction of the Bench of Justices.

Resolution No. III.

And whereas by the present Bombay Municipal Act No. II. of 1865, the power of nominating all subordinate officers and servants for the purposes of the said Act is vested in the said Commissioner, with the exception of the Controller of Municipal Accounts, the Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer, be it now enacted—

That such power be vested in the "Town Council of Bombay" to the ex ent of Rs. 500 per month, and when the salary of any assistant or subordinate officer shall exceed the sum of Rs. 500 per month, in such case the assent of the Bench of Justices shall be obtained.

That as regards the said Controller of Municipal Accounts, Executive Engineer, and Health Officer, whose appointments hitherto have been subject to the selection of the Governor in Council—

That the said officers if found necessary under this revised Act shall henceforth be selected, nominated, and appointed by the said "Town Council of Bombay," subject to the Bench of Justices.

That as regards their pay and allowances under the new administration of municipal affairs it may become necessary to revise their salaries, it is hereby enacted that their remuneration be fixed by the said Town Council of Bombay, subject to the sanction of H. M.'s Bench of Justices of Bombay.

Resolution No. IV,

That Government be most respectfully requested to defer the re-appointment of all officers to the Municipality in July next, 1871, until Government have made a full investigation into the administration of the Municipality since Act II. of 1865 came in force.

The following Resolution will be proposed by Captain Hancock, and seconded by Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., as an amendment of the above :—

Resolution.—That the proposal to vest the executive power and responsibility now vested in the Municipal Commissioner in a Town Council, assisted by a paid Secretary, is a resuscitation of the plan on which the late Board of Conservancy was constituted, is wrong in principle, and will, as experience has shown, fail in practice.

That the Bench of Justices should be maintained as heretofore, but that in order to facilitate business the supervision and control of municipal affairs should hereafter be entrusted to a Town Council, selected from the Bench of Justices, and composed of not more than 40 members, one-half the number to be European and half Natives, the Chairman of the Justices to be ex-officio President of the Town Council. The members to be nominated annually, one-half by Government and one-half by the Bench of Justices, vacancies being filled up as they occur by the authority by whom the original nomination was made.

That the executive duties of the Municipality should be conducted as at present by a Municipal Commissioner to be nominated by Government.

That the Town Council should have absolute control of the finances, including the sanction of the expenditure and the approval of contracts, and that no work or proceeding involving expenditure shall be commenced or undertaken without the knowledge and consent of the Council to be given in writing.

That the Council shall have power to resolve itself into Committees to undertake special branches of administration, the Municipal Commissioner to be ex-officio Member of all such Committees.

LESLIE CRAWFORD, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st June 1871.

SEALED TENDERS (marked "TENDERS for WHEELS") will be received by the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 24th instant, for the PURCHASE of about 30) WAGGON WHEELS, 3 feet 1 inch diameter, which may be viewed at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per ton, and the Wheels to be removed at the expense of the Purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th June 1871.

COKE AND COAL ASHES.—SEALED TENDERS (marked TENDERS for ASHES) will be received by the undersigned up to 24th instant, for the PURCHASE of the REFUSE ASHES now lying at Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per cubic yard. The Ashes to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within 28 days after the purchase has been completed, and the party to whom the Contract is given will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 250.

The Locomotive Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent G. I. P. R. Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIM against, the ESTATE of FREDERICK RO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady without any noteable change. Government paper closed firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value pershs.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100 par
32,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	632½
12,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	188½
14,250	1,000	all	2 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct.	Hongk. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	104½
10,000	250	all	2 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 7(	Colaba Land Co	1,710
8,000	150	full		Freve Land & Pier Co. Ld	155
750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	940
4 000	1,000	1,45	Nil	Fort Canning	385

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,600
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,625
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	980
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	200
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,625
750	2,000	all	75	Great Eastern	2,625
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,023
800	2,500	all	350 p.a	Oriental	2,615
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,250

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.5	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	109.15	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£2	43.10	do.	Do.
...	£100	1,900	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£41	197.5	do.	Do. New Shares

245					
126					
1,100					
225					

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,800	225 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,160
300	2,000	1,10	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,040
250	3,330	886	Nil	Alexandra Press Co.	495
150	12,500	11,000	2 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,440
200	5,000	1,250	50 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,240
200	500	all	95 do.	Do. New	989
500	1,880	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.	5,100
300	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	2,500
150	4,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,500
300	2,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press	1,065
200	2,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
280	5,000	1,467	75 p.a	Imperial Press Co.	1,920
300	5,000	2,000	100 p.a	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,200
2,000	400	350	25 p.a	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	565
120	2,000	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,650
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timmevelly Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500			Carwar Company	825

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,200	75 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
80,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
2,000	50	all	5 p.c	Mechanics Bldgs Co	96
500	2,000	300	21 p.a	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
22,000	500	all	10 p.a	Treacher & Co.	320 nl.
3,000	250	all	6 p.a.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co.	87

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'diation.		
500	53	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	20
125	12½	...	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70½	May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.

170	
32	

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Bankers	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/8d.
Do Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 8/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-12
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-12
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113¾
Five per cent	106
Four per cent	99
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	108
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 22.

Gaye, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 22.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Captain (Brevet Major) W. E. LeGeyt, Second in Command H. M.'s 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Surgeon T. Ringer, M.D., of the Bengal Medical Establishment.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Lieutenant George Edward Hancock, 10th June 1871.
Lieutenant Francis Hastings Toone Gordon Cumming, 10th June 1871.
Lieutenant James Lawtie Fagan, 11th June 1871.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonels from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Major Archibald William Graham, 14th June 1871.
Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Beville, C.B., 14th June 1871.
Major William Waddington, 14th June 1871.
Major Joseph Hume Spry Pierce, 14th June 1871.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Captain Cecil David James Dodds, 13th June 1871.
Captain Robert Russell Woodhouse, 13th June 1871.
Captain Henry Vaughan, 14th June 1871.
Captain James Hoolbrcke Drummond, 14th June 1871.
Captain John Shand Douglas Bolton, 14th June 1871.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Colonel F. A. E. Loch, Staff Corps, Commandant 3rd Sind Horse.

The following officer having applied for admission to the Staff Corps under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G. O. G. I. No. 331, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India:—

Ensign Frederick Hutchinson Forjett, 59th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 6th Regiment N. I., 30th March 1870.

Ensign Frederick Hutchinson Forjett to have the rank of Lieutenant from the 30th March 1870, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following promotion is made:—

Cadre 7th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) John Brown to have the position of Captain from the 7th March 1871, vice Campbell, retired.

The services of Lieutenant E. V. Stace, R. A., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment under the Revenue Department.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. McL. Campbell, Acting Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Khandeish, is appointed an Assistant to the Political Agent in Khandeish, with effect from the 1st instant.

The following officers of the Kattywar Political Agency acted in the grades specified during the interval between Lieutenant Colonel Law's departure for Kutch, and Mr. Jardine's joining the appointment of First Political Assistant, Kattywar, namely, from 23rd March to 22nd May last, both days inclusive:—

Major P. H. LeGeyt as First Political Assistant.
Major J. Watson as Second Political Assistant.
Captain H. L. Nutt as Third Political Assistant.

2. And the following officers:—

Mr. Krishnajee Luximon as Fourth Political Assistant from 23rd to 31st March, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties as Acting Assistant Political Agent; and

Mr. H. F. Aston as Fourth Political Assistant from 1st April to 22nd May, both days inclusive.

Mr. H. F. Aston has been appointed Supernumerary Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

On receipt of Her Majesty's Letters Patent of appointment to the office of a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, the Honourable Maxwell Melvill made the necessary declaration and assumed the office on the 21st instant.

Messrs. A. K. Nairne and R. F. Mactier respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sattara Adawlut, on the 12th instant, after office hours.

Mr. Woodward, First Grade Inspector of Police, acted as District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, from 22nd April to 19th May 1871, both days inclusive.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Azum Premanundass Soorujram, Mahalkurry of Halole, Punch Mahals District, the powers of a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V. of 1864.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Madhavram Soobhram, Mahalkurry of Jhalode, Punch Mahals District, the powers of a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V. of 1864.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant to the Honourable J. S. White, Advocate General at Bombay, a further extension of leave of absence for six months, without pay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. McL. Campbell, Civil Service, to be a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the second grade.

Mr. J. M. L. Campbell, Assistant Collector of Khandeish, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. Percy FitzGerald to be Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent in the Poona and Nassick Survey.

Lieutenant R. V. Stace, R. A., to be Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent in the Rutnagherry Revenue Survey.

Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. S., passed an examination in the Marathi language on the 15th instant.

Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., has been appointed Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur from the 15th instant.

Mr. Toponmull wullud Binnoomul performed the duties of Extra Assistant Collector, Thurr and Parkur, from 16th November 1870 to 31st January 1871, both days inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon J. Roche has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Vaccination, Rowa Kanta Circle, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon T. Cody, or until further orders.

Surgeon W. E. Cates assumed charge of the Civil medical duties at Dharwar on the 12th instant, before office hours, from Assistant Surgeon R. H. Batty.

Assistant Surgeon Atmaram Sadashoo Jayakur performed the duties of Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, from 28th April to 6th May 1871, both days inclusive.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major W. Collum, Assay Master, acted as Master of Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay (in addition to his own duties), from 16th March to the 15th June 1871, both days inclusive.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M. A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Archdeacon and Commissary, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. S. Downing, Commander of the gun-boat Clyde, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for a period of one year.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND JUNE.

London	Cotton	No ship loading.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Whittington	Purdy	Liverpool, March 14.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Elizabeth Fry	Foster	Liverpool.
	British Consul	Raymond	Liverpool.
	Evelyn	Rosg	Liverpool.
	City of Brussels (s)	Mathew	Falmouth.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Royal Adelaide, Jeffrey, to Liverpool.
Ship Compta, Hart, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June			
19	Petersburg (s)	Black	Bombay, June 8.
	Walter Baine	Murray	Liverpool, March 21.
	Ellenborough	Johnson	Liverpool, Feb. 21.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June			
19	Sattara (s)		Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND JUNE.

FROM LONDON.

Millwall, 296 casks old tarn, J Nowrojee; 117 cases oilmanstores, R Talbuh; 275 casks pale ale, B M Panthekey.
Flying Venus, 4 cases lead pipe, H Allebhoy.
British Consul, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Robinson Crusoe, 8 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Glenduror, 21 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Anazi, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Haddon Hall, 25 drums linseed oil, M A Cadur.

FROM SHIELDS.

Elizabeth Fry, 7 barrels pork and 4 tierces beef, A M D dzicl & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia (s), 50 cases claret, E Baudry & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nouvelle Pallas, 5 hhds. and 20 octaves brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons.
H A Brightman (s), 75 cases claret, Blackwell & Co

FROM SUEZ.

Persia (s), 55 packages akullcura, C Nujmordin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 60 bales cotton, R Morarjee.
Sir Charles Napier, 200 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 7 bales cotton, J Baloo.
Erimnta, 200 bales cotton, C Dhunjeebhoy.
Sir John Mandeville, 73 bales wool, Jacob Sawoa & Co; 475 bales cotton, S Mooljee.
Charles Bal, 200 bundles behda, S Vagjee; 55 bales cotton, E Nusserwanjee.
Stornoway, 57 cases oilbanum, B Sagur; 33 bales cotton, H D Freek & Co.
Mary Stenhouse, 56 bales cotton, George S Kintz & Co.
Queen of the Lakes, 125 bales hemp, D Merwanjee & Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum' & Co; 200 bales cotton, G Khuttow & Co; 500 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 108 bales cotton, V Manchund.
Persia (s), 50 bales wool, V Jairam; 13 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 19 cases coffee, and 126 cases dry ginger, S Mooljee.
Golconda (s), 125 bales wool, N Khuttow; 75 bales wool, G Fazul & Co; 75 bales wool, N Jewraze; 250 bales cotton, N J Ebram; 30 bales wool, F M Dama; 22 bales wool, K Nansee.
Quorn, 5 bales cotton, N Comersey.
Cavour, 104 bales cotton, P Tayarsee; 275 bales cotton, S Mooljee.
Childers, 2,000 bundles coir yarn, S Mooljee; 150 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Donna Maria, 80 bales cotton, L Ludha.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 263 pieces E teeth, J Peerbhoy; 24 bales skins, and 1 bale hides, H M C Lubbay & Co; 47 cases dry ginger, A Blaccheck & Co.
Golconda (s), 32 bales orchella weed, S S Mohomed; 12 bales hides, C Nanjee; 16 cases mother o'pearl shells, L Datto.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 100 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s), 65 bales cotton, Kunkler, Priesswerck & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

British India, 50 bales cotton, George Lockart & Co.
City of Tanjore, 182 bags coffee, S Tyebjee & Co; 58 bags coffee, T E Punnett.
Tythonus, 167 bundles turmeric, and 431 bundles coffee, G H Nanjee; 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Golconda (s), 800 bales cotton, Planque, Vincy & Co; 100 bales cotton, M Thakersey & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 27	2 P.M.	3 P.M
Kurrachee	July 1	11 A.M.	...
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	June 24	11 A.M.	...
China	July 5	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 5	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Tuesday	June	27	Saturday	September	30
Do	July	4	Do	October	7
Do	do	11	Do	do	14
Do	do	18	Do	do	21
Do	do	25	Do	do	28
Do	August	1	Do	November	4
Do	do	8	Do	do	11
Do	do	15	Do	do	18
Do	do	22	Do	do	25
Do	do	29	Do	December	2
Do	September	5	Do	do	9
Do	do	12	Do	do	19
Do	do	19	Do	do	23
			Do	do	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.
Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.
Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to itsconditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

11th July 1871.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.		At Noon.	
Wednesday ... July ... 5	Thursday	... October ... 12	
Do ... do ... 19	Do	... do ... 26	
Do ... August ... 2	Do	... November ... 9	
Do ... do ... 16	Do	... do ... 23	
Do ... do ... 30	Do	... December ... 7	
Do ... September ... 13	Do	... do ... 21	
Do ... do ... 27	Do	... Jan. 1872 ... 4	
	Do	... do ... 18	

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.		At Noon.	
Wednesday ... July ... 5	Thursday	... October ... 26	
Do ... August ... 2	Do	... November ... 23	
Do ... do ... 30	Do	... December ... 21	
Do ... September ... 27	Do	... Jan. 1872 ... 18	

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Saturday	July	1	Monday	October	9
Do	do	15	Do	do	23
Do	do	29	Do	November	6
Do	August	12	Do	do	20
Do	do	26	Do	December	4
Do	September	9	Do	do	18
Monday	do	25			

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

Saturday	June	24	Monday	October	2
Do	July	8	Do	do	16
Do	do	22	Do	do	30
Do	August	5	Do	November	13
Do	do	19	Do	do	27
Do	September	2	Do	December	11
Do	do	16	Do	do	25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown during fair season.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 5th June 1871, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaon, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore an Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only	4 A.M.	...	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnaghurry	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
	6 A.M.	...	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and baughy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HUSSEY—June 17th, at "The Holm," Mount Road, Mrs. W. H. Hussey, of a son.
NOWROJEE JEWAJEE—June 19th, at Mazagon Castle, the wife of Nowrojee Jewajee, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN—June 12th, at Meerut, the wife of S. Chapman, Irrigation Branch, P. W. D., of a son.
GREEN—June 16th, at Kussowlie, the wife of Captain Green, 11th Regiment, of a daughter.
PEARCE—June 15th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. J. Pearce, of a daughter.
RYBOT—June 17th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Major G. O. Rybot, R.A., of a daughter.
WILLIAMS—June 17th, at Dugshai, the wife of the Rev. D. P. Williams, M.A., Chaplain of Dugshai, of a son.

DEATHS.

BETTS—June 5th, at Howrah, Mrs. Eliza Maria Betts, relict of the late Lewis Betts, of Chinsurah, aged 71 years 6 months and 21 days.
DACOSTA—June 16th, at Dinapore, the beloved daughter of S. Dacosta, Esq., aged 6 months.
ELSWORTHY—June 10th, at Chittivalsah, from convulsions, Winifred Blanche, infant daughter of W. Elsworthy, Esq., aged 11 months and 13 days.
SWANSTON—June 16th, at the Palace, Meerut, Herbert Stirling, the infant son of Captain and Mrs. Nowell Swanston, aged four months.
TAPSELL—June 18th, at Allahabad, from diarrhœa, Alice Maud Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Tapsell, aged 1 year 6 months and 5 days.
WAUCHOPE—June 14th, at Murree, Norinon MacGregor, the only son of Captain R. A. Wauchope, aged two years and a half.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1871.

THERE is great alarm, our letters from Cabul inform us, at Candahar, in consequence of a rumour that Yakoob Khan is advancing with the intention of laying siege to the city. Candahar suffered a good deal at this Sirdar's hands, when he besieged it some years ago at the head of Shere Ali's troops; and the population has told the present Governor that it will not suffer him, when the rebel Sirdar approaches, to offer a vigorous resistance. The Ameer is anxious to leave Cabul himself for Candahar; but his advisers will not hear of this. Yakoob Khan, meanwhile, having received large supplies at Herat of military stores and provisions from the Governor of Meshed, and having beaten the Ameer's troops at Subzwar, continues his victorious march. General Feramorz fell back from Subzwar in the direction of Garishk, and was, by the latest accounts, encamped on the banks of the river Garishk with the intention of effecting a junction with the garrison at Candahar. Yakoob's forces have been strengthened by the addition of the troops of the late General Sirdar Khan and Colonel Fatteh Ali Shah, who deserted *en masse*. The Ameer, we are told, is very distrustful of the Cabul Sirdars. He suspects several of them of being in communication with his rebellious son, and has caused Shah Ghassi Shere Dill Khan to be arrested simply because his brother, Ata-oolla Khan, is with Yakoob.

Abdool Rahman Khan, who performed some dashing feats a year or two ago, is still a thorn in the side of the Ameer. For several months he has occupied a menacing position, and by latest advices was reported to be encamped at Kirka, a station on the Oxus. He was then on the right side of the stream; but, as there was no force in that district to oppose his crossing, it must be presumed that he had no desire to engage actively in the struggle between the royal father and son; but rather that he was quietly watching the course of events, near enough to take advantage readily of any circumstances which he might think likely to lead to his own advantage. A force has, however, been despatched to watch his movements and to prevent his advancing, by Mahomed Alum Khan, the Nazir of Turkistan. This force consists of 1,500 sowars, with four guns, and the commander has orders not to attack Abdool Rahman's army until he crosses the river. Another Sirdar of the Ameer's family, Mahomed Easo Khan, a son of the late Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan, was lately reported to be encamped at a station between Khilm and Akhcha; but the forces under his command must have been very insignificant, for no sooner did he hear that Naib Mahomed Alum Khan was marching from Tukhtapool to meet him than he retreated to the other side of the river Amoor. The Governor of the province of Turkistan is spoken of as a very active man, and has the entire confidence of the Ameer. A regular dawk now runs between Turkistan and Cabul, so that the Ameer may have early intelligence of all that occurs.

Some discontent has been caused in Cabul itself by an order of the Ameer requiring one man from each house in the city and its vicinity to present himself for military service. The Governorship of the city, it is believed, will be conferred on Sirdar Wally Mahomed Khan on his arrival from Korun.

Now that it has been determined that the census of all India shall be taken next November, we hope it will be made thorough and searching. While trustworthy figures about the members of the population, and of the various classes, sects, and occupations into which it is divided, are most useful to guide statesmen in every province of legislation, nothing, on the other hand, can be more misleading than rashly compiled and erroneous statistics. It is wonderful what splendid theories can be built upon statistical foundations which the slightest reflection must show to be completely rotten. Look, for instance, at the capital our own city has managed to make out of those wonderful figures of the census of 1864 on which she bases her claim to be the second city in the British Empire. In some respects, perhaps, her fancied grandeur has been costly to her; for it has been naturally argued that so great and wealthy a city ought to be able to bear any amount of taxation that the ruling powers liked to impose upon her. But, by way of compensation, the credit of Bombay, as one of the healthiest cities in the world, has stood surprisingly high ever since the Health Officer was enabled to reckon the number of deaths as a percentage on 800,000 inhabitants. We do not know if Dr. Hewlett has yet succeeded in convincing the Insurance Companies of the accuracy of his bills of mortality—so far, that is to say, as regards the proportion of deaths to the thousand, and not the actual number reported, which may be correct enough. If he could succeed in persuading some enterprising offices that they might safely charge lower rates in Bombay than they do in London for insuring our lives, he would confer a boon on the community which would cause his name to be ever remembered with gratitude. But, if the Insurance offices have up to this time remained sceptical, the Registrar General at home has been completely vanquished by returns which prove that the death-rate here is far below the average of the British islands. Week after week, he assures the public that Bombay again stands at the bottom of the list in the bills of mortality for the principal cities of the world. We cannot, of course, assert that the fact is not so; but we really think it ought to be pointed out to the Registrar General that very grave doubts exist as to the accuracy of the assumption that Bombay now contains, even if it contained in 1864, so many as 800,000 inhabitants. With a revised census, it is by no means certain that the number of deaths occurring in the city would indicate the true mortality of the place. Statistics showing the steady improvement in the health of the European population of India are open to suspicion, because now-a-days, when an Englishman falls sick, he usually goes home instead of remaining to die in this country. There are, again, in Bombay thousands of natives who come here to work from various parts of the country during the fair season, leaving their wives and families at home, and returning when the rain sets in, or whenever they are attacked by sickness. We are not likely, therefore, to get a close approximation to the truth about the wholesomeness of Bombay unless we have a second census taken, after that of November, in one of the months in which the majority of the up-country workpeople have gone out of town. A percentage on the mean between the two might give the public a fair idea of the place the city ought to take in the bills of mortality. If the result should after all show that Bombay, in spite of the recklessness with which the mass of the population are densely packed away in dirty and badly ventilated houses in the native town, has still a smaller death-rate than any of the cities which pride themselves on the perfection of their sanitary arrangements, the only conclusion we can possibly come to is that, after all, the health of a town is far less affected than the doctors tell us it ought to be by dirt and bad smells and defective drainage.

The principal difficulty, in taking the census, will be felt in the large towns. In the Mofussil, Government servants are perpetually collecting statistics for one purpose or another; and the revenue survey officers are in possession of a mass of information regarding the people and the land which at home the registrars find it still impossible to collect with anything like fulness and accuracy. In the towns, where there is more independence, the distrust with which ignorant men look upon every attempt of the Government to obtain information about them or their affairs—as if a census were only taken to justify fresh taxation—will probably cause many false returns to be made to the enumerators. It is very desirable, therefore, that the system on which the statistics are to be collected should be carefully arranged beforehand, and that all possible precautions should be used to prevent evasion or trickery. The new Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and the rest, may be kept from doing much mischief for a time, if it be directed to turn its attention to the task of determining what are the best methods of taking the census and classifying the information likely to be obtained.

A PRIVATE telegram has been received stating that the anticipated French loan is at one per cent. premium in London.

CAPTAIN HENRY, Agent to the P. and O. Company, having refused to collect bunder fees on

ILLEGAL SALE OF OPIUM.

A few days ago one Moti Bhookun was charged before Mr. King, full power magistrate of Kaira, with selling opium without a license, and was on conviction sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, under section 10, clause 3, of Regulation 21 of 1827, or in default the amount to be recovered as directed in section 7 of the said Regulation.

The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice West) on a review of the case, annulled the conviction and sentence passed upon the accused, it not appearing upon the proceedings that Mr. King had authority as magistrate of the district. The district magistrate was directed to proceed according to law.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

[illegible]JEE DEWJEE, a hawker of piece-goods, appeared on Wednesday before Mr. Connon and laid the following information against Mowjee Ramjee and Madhowjee Jairam, charging them with criminal breach of trust :—

Khemjee Dewjee said—I am a hawker of piece-goods and reside at Chimpee chawl, near Nagdew street. I know one Mowjee Ramjee and Madhowjee Jairam. Yesterday evening, about 9 o'clock, I saw the said two persons near my house. They asked me if I had certain pieces of silk. I showed them some pieces, which I had in my possession. They approved of five of the pieces and asked me to accompany them to their house at Withulwady. I did so. They said they would show the goods to the inmates of the house and see if they approved of them and then arrange about the price and bring me the money. I waited some time for them, but as they did not come downstairs I went after them and found the room they are said to have occupied locked, and they were not there. I then came downstairs and went in search of them, but could not trace them. I charge the said Mowjee Ramjee and Madhowjee Jairam with criminal breach of trust and cheating, and pray that a warrant may be issued for their apprehension and that they may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on the 15th inst., the case of the Queen vs. Somia Jaina was disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice West. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Dhoolia, before A. C. Watt, Esq., Acting Session Judge, the accused was charged with murder in causing the death of Succoo, his wife. The main facts of the case sufficiently appear from the evidence of the girl Dunkee, who is the accused's step-daughter, and who appeared to be a really intelligent girl. From her evidence it appeared that the step-father and the deceased, her mother, were not on very good terms ; and that on the day the deceased met with her death she set out to go to her mother's house, taking with her Dunkee and her two little brothers. The accused followed them and overtook them at a village called Itnair ; and after all had taken their food there in a caste-fellow's house, the party set out to Warsee, which was deceased's destination. After they had arrived at a nullah about a coss from Itnair, the accused overtook them, and deceased told him to go back home, which he declined to do. The accused went back and shortly returned, bringing with him a heavy piece of wood. He beat the deceased on the head with this piece of wood and knocked her down. She never apparently spoke again, and died about four or five hours after receiving the blows. The Court, concurring with the assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to death.

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused

A PEARL CASE.

On Monday last, before Sir Charles Sargent, in chambers, Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentice, and Bishop, appeared to show cause against a postponement of the hearing in the case of Kulliandas Kirparam vs. Toolseydas Kissondas. The defendant is one of the three persons confined in jail by order of the Chief Justice for contempt of Court in what is known as the "Baroda Jewel Case." This suit is filed by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 34,779 as the balance due to him on the sale of certain pearls, deposited by defendant with the plaintiff at the time when the latter advanced to defendant a sum of one lac of rupees. The defendant contends that, at the time when he deposited the pearls, they were inspected by several experienced pearl-merchants, and were valued at Rs. 91,000 at least ; and that the proceeds of the sale, as accounted for by the plaintiff, were inadequate, and that some of the pearls sold by plaintiffs were of inferior value and different from those which he had deposited with him.

Mr. Rimington appeared in support of the application for a postponement. On the 13th instant, acting on behalf of the defendant, he had obtained an order in chambers, directing the plaintiff to shew cause why he should not forthwith give the defendant the particulars and list of the pearls, the subject-matter of this suit, which remained unsold in plaintiff's hands, and give an inspection of the pearls to the defendant or his agents, and why the hearing of this suit should not be postponed till a fortnight after the said particulars had been given.

The application was grounded on the affidavit of Madhowjee Jootha, the mehta and manager of defendant, who said—This suit is instituted by the plaintiff against the defendant for the recovery of Rs. 34,779 being the balance of money advanced by the plaintiff to the defendant on the security of a large quantity of pearls deposited by the defendant with the plaintiff by an agreement in Gujeratee. A large quantity of the pearls, so handed over, has been sold by the plaintiff, who states that some of them, of the value of about Rs. 4,000, are still in his possession. The defendant's attorneys, Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, have, I am informed and believe, applied to the plaintiff's attorneys to furnish them with particulars and weight of the pearls that are now remaining in the hands of the plaintiff, as well as with a copy of the translation of the list of pearls originally handed by the defendant to the plaintiff ; and the defendant's attorneys, on the 24th March last, promised to send the translation as soon as they got it from the translator's office, but it was not delivered to defendant's attorneys until the afternoon of the 12th instant, and plaintiff's attorneys have not yet furnished to the defendant's attorneys the particulars and weight of the pearls ; and the weight of the pearls remaining in the hands of the plaintiff. The defendant, I believe, cannot safely proceed to a hearing of the suit unless the particulars and weight of the pearls remaining unsold in the hands of the plaintiff are furnished and the pearls produced for the inspection of the defendant or his agent. The statement of pearls originally handed by the defendant to the plaintiff is very lengthy, and, as I believe, fifteen to twenty days at least ought to be allowed to the defendant to analyse the same, and compare it with the original and with the defendant's vouchers, and instruct counsel thereupon to proceed to a hearing of the suit.

The affidavit of the plaintiff, Kulliandas Kirparam, in reply, is in substance as follows—I say that inspection of the books, in which are entered the particulars and weights of the pearls remaining in my possession at Bombay, was long since given to the defendant's mehta Madhowjee Jootha, who took a copy of such particulars and weights. Subsequently Madhowjee Jootha called on me at my house to take inspection of certain other books and papers, and then and there, in answer to an enquiry made by me, stated that he had completed his inspection. The official translation of the list of pearls, which were handed by or on behalf of the defendant to me, was received from the translator's office by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, the plaintiff's attorneys on the 12th instant, and a copy thereof was furnished to the defendant's attorneys, Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, the same day. The said list is about twenty folios in length, and is clear and explicit, and requires no such analysation as suggested in the fifth para of the affidavit of Madhowjee Jootha. The only thing that requires to be done with reference to such list is to calculate the number of "chavs" of such pearls, which can be done in a few hours. The defendant's mehta had a copy of the original list of pearls in Gujeratee so far back as the beginning of March last. Neither the defendant nor his agent or attorneys had ever made any application for the inspection of pearls in my hands remaining unsold, until the issue by the defendant's attorneys of the judge's summons on the 13th inst., and on being served with such summons, my solicitors wrote to the defendant's, offering to produce such pearls at any time. The present application for a postponement is, I believe, made merely for the purposes of delay and vexation.

Narrondas Jethanand, a mehta with some experience of the pearl trade, stated, in support of the affidavit of Madhowjee Jootha, that the mere calculation of the pearls represented by the list, so as to check the account of the sale of the pearls, would occupy at least three or four days by one who was fully conversant with such pearl accounts, and that the necessary comparison with the sale lists would occupy many days further.

Madhowjee Jootha, in a further affidavit made by him in reply to that of the plaintiff, denied several of the allegations made by the latter.

The learned Judge, on a consideration of the affidavits and the arguments urged on behalf of the parties, ordered the hearing of the suit to be adjourned for a week. Inspection of pearls to be given at the plaintiff's attorneys' office. Costs of the application to be costs in the cause.

THE GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.

CONFLICTING RULINGS OF HIGH COURTS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THANA.

(Before W. M. P. Coghlan, Esq., District Judge.)

APPLICATION NO. 155 OF 1870, UNDER ACT XX. OF 1864.

RAMDAYAL JANKIDAS, UDERAM NUTHURAM, NUTHURAM RAMNARAYAN, applicants, *vs.* GOPALDAS TILOKCHUND, opponent.

Mr. Waman Ramchandra for the applicants ; Mr. Govind Bada for the opponent.

After hearing argument, Judge Coghlan delivered judgment as follows :—

A petition has been put in by Ramdayal Jankidas, Underam Nuthuram, and Nuthuram Ramnarayan, praying for a certificate of administration and guardianship to Gopaldas, a minor, aged sixteen years, who has been adopted as a son to the deceased Bhiki, widow of Biharilal, according to the instructions contained in her will. The applicants further represent that the deceased Bhiki appointed them the executors of her will.

The usual proclamations required by section 5 of Act XX. of 1864 have been issued.

This application is opposed by Gopaldas himself on the ground that he is not a minor, being more than sixteen years of age, and therefore of full age under Hindu law.

The preliminary question for my decision therefore is, whether Gopaldas, *being* of full age under the general law applicable to him, can be brought under Act XX. of 1864 as a minor, because he is less than eighteen years of age, the term of majority being fixed by that Act in the following words of the 30th section—"For the purposes of this Act every person shall be held to be a minor who has not attained the age of eighteen years."

There are two distinct rulings bearing on this point, that of the Full Bench of the Bengal High Court in Modhoosoodan Manjee *vs.* Daber Govind Newjee (Calcutta Weekly Reporter, vol. 10, Full Bench Ruling, page 86,) and those of the Bombay High Court in Hari Mahadajee Joshi *vs.* Wasudev Moreshwar Joshi (Bombay High Court Civil Ruling, vol. 2, page 344, Couch and Warden, JJ.) and Gangadhur Raghunath *vs.* Chinnajee Keshaw Damle (Bombay High Court Civil Ruling, vol. 5, page 95, Newton and Tucker, JJ).

The rulings of the two High Courts appear to be diametrically opposed to each other.

In the first Bombay case it is distinctly laid down by Couch, J., that Act XX. of 1864, section 30, makes no difference as to the status of a person of full age under the general law, and this ruling was clearly followed in the later case, in which the Court (Newton and Tucker, JJ.) held that a Hindu of seventeen years of age was competent to institute any legal proceedings for the purpose of enforcing his rights, notwithstanding Act XX. of 1864. This amounts to ruling that a Hindu of full age under the general law, cannot be put under a guardian, but may act '*sui juris*.'

In the Bengal case the contrary doctrine is affirmed, that every person (not being a European British subject) who has not attained the age of eighteen years is a minor for the purpose of Act XL. of 1858, which Act for the purposes of this contention may be considered the same as Act XX. of 1864.

The ruling of the Bengal High Court commends itself to my mind as correct, for the reason stated in the judgments of the learned Chief Justice and Judges of that Court, which I attempt to summarize *mutatis mutandis* as follows :—

Under section 1 of the Act, the care of the persons, and the charge of the property, of *all* minors (not being European British subjects) vests in the Civil Courts.

Of *all* minors, whether proceedings have been taken in the Civil Court for the protection of their property or not, for, says Peacock C.J., "can it be said that being a minor subject to the jurisdiction of the Civil Court, one is not a minor unless proceedings are taken in the Civil Court for the protection of his property or for the appointment of a guardian ? His relatives may neglect his interests, but he is still a minor. There may be a minor whose interests are neglected as well as a minor whose interests are looked after and protected."

For the purposes of the Act, section 30 fixes the term of minority at eighteen. The opponent Gopaldas, therefore, who is certainly not eighteen years of age, is a minor under the care of this Court, and subject, if the Court think fit, to be placed under guardianship. This is the view of the law which I take, and it amounts to holding that Act XX. of 1864 changes the general law of minority in regard to persons other than European British subjects. I am entitled to express this view of the law, but not, I think, to give practical force to it, in the face of the two rulings of the Bombay High Court.

I therefore, yielding my own opinion of the law in deference to the rulings of Her Majesty's High Court of Bombay, find that the opponent Gopaldas, having completed his sixteenth year, and therefore being of full age by the general law, is entitled to act for himself, and cannot be placed under a guardian under Act XX. of 1864.

I reject the application.

Costs on applicants.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM

The following letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Trustees of the Indian Museum, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Calcutta, 27th May 1871, is published in the Bombay *Government Gazette* :—

Sir,—The attention of the trustees has recently been directed to the importance of devoting a section of the Indian Museum to illustrations of the state of the arts among the aboriginal and other jungle races in India and its dependencies. With this view it is desired to obtain collections of the arms, ornaments, dresses, household utensils, tools, agricultural implements, musical instruments, and indeed all objects that are the products of their own manufacturing skill, and that will serve to illustrate the habits and modes of life of those indigenous races that have remained but little affected by foreign civilization. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the interest that would attach to such a collection, both as leading to a knowledge of the habits of the less known tribes in this part of Her Majesty's dominions, and as affording materials for a comparative study of the arts practised by races in an early stage of social development. It is desired at the same time to bring together a similar collection of the objects found in the ancient burial-places frequently associated with stone circles which are known to exist abundantly in Central, Western, and Southern India, and may yet be met with elsewhere. These, as at present known, consist chiefly of pottery, ornaments, and iron weapons. The stone flakes and celts, both of the chipped and polished types, and hatchets of copper, and perhaps bronze, which have been found in many parts of India, since attention has been prominently directed to such objects, are also desired for this collection.

In order to carry out these objects I am desired to solicit through you the assistance of the officers under your Government who, being employed among or in the neighbourhood of aboriginal tribes, or in places where ancient cairns and burial-places are known to exist, may enjoy facilities for obtaining objects of the kinds enumerated. Objects of the former classes may probably be obtained by purchase for very moderate sums. It is, of course, not intended that any expense that may be incurred in their purchase or transmission should fall on the officers to whose good offices the trustees may be indebted for procuring the specimens. Objects of the latter class will probably only be obtainable under conditions where labour is easily and cheaply procurable for the purpose of excavating, and although the trustees will be willing to purchase objects thus obtained at any moderate cost, they cannot undertake the responsibility of guaranteeing beforehand the cost of exploration.

In conclusion, I am desired to solicit His Excellency's personal support and co-operation in making known the trustees' object to such officers as may be in a position to afford assistance in its practical accomplishment.—I have, &c.,

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Honorary Secretary, Trustees.

The Government of Bombay request that assistance towards the proposed collection may be rendered by officers who are in a position to do so.

SHIPPING.

THE SHIP WHITTINGTON, 970 tons, Captain John Purdy, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coke, coal, soap, and railway material. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S. S. CITY OF BRUSSELS, 916 tons, Captain G. Mathew, sailed yesterday for Falmouth via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 5,450 bales of cotton and 204 cwts. of coir yarn.

THE SHIP ROYAL ADELAIDE, 1,386 tons, Captain A. Jeffrey, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,849½ bales of cotton, 894½ cwts. of linseed, and 674 cwts. of galls.

THE SHIP COMPTA, 1,052 tons, Captain W. T. Hart, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,917 bales of cotton, 1,500 cwts. of linseed, and 75 cwts. of horns.

A NOTICE TO SOME OF THE CHIEFS OF KATTYWAR,

Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, notifies as follows :—

"Political Assistants in charge of districts are reminded that only chiefs of consideration, under the terms of Colonel Keatinge's circular letter of 26th August 1863, are permitted to retain foreign Seebundy within their States. The prohibition from retaining any foreign mercenaries against certain States in the Northern District was not extended to the others in consequence of the Waghur outbreak and the disturbed state of the southern part of the province. As these causes no longer exist the prohibition is made applicable to al States below the third class, and they should now be requested to attend to these orders accordingly.

DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS ROBBER AT GOA.

For eight months past a notorious robber, named Custoba, who had been a life-convict, but had escaped from prison for the second time, has been the dread of the peaceful inhabitants of the locality of Goa. As soon as he escaped from custody, he gathered around him all sorts of villains and commenced his depredations on travellers and inhabitants of the bordering villages where there is neither police nor garrison to protect the lives of the people. He was soon reinforced by new recruits, composed chiefly of escaped convicts and highway robbers, and his gang in a short time numbered about 400 men. He swore vengeance against the Government officials by whom he was condemned, and others who had been instrumental in procuring his conviction ; and from time to time he sent word to Government, saying that he would meet the troops at certain places. About three months ago he sent a threatening message to Mr. Caziniro Lobo, the Judge of the High Court, by whom he was condemned, and Government were obliged to despatch a large detachment of troops to guard the Court from his intended attack. Many victims have fallen into his hands, and a number of houses have been pillaged by his band in broad daylight with sound of trumpet. The particulars of his death will be seen from the following account translated from a Portuguese paper published at Goa the *Ultramar* of the 16th instant :—

"Just at the close of yesterday evening the tidings of the death of Custoba flew like lightning from one extremity of the village to the other, bearing differing versions, of which the following is correct. Some agents of one of the Sanvordecares (we believe Mr. Futtu) concealed themselves on the 13th inst. in the bushes of Calem, by which the gang led by Custoba was to pass on their way to Caranzalem, to perpetrate a robbery, and at midnight shot dead the atrocious robber Custoba and his companion Cango, a potter. Custoba and Cango were at the rear of the gang. The agents in ambush allowed the whole gang to pass, and when the two leaders approached, two shots were fired simultaneously, which killed them on the spot. When the rest of the gang heard the firing of the shots, and knew that their leaders were no more, they ran off, believing in the darkness that they were pursued by some large force. The agents then cut off the heads of the two, which were carried in triumph, together with the sword and arms of the chief, to Mr. Constancio de Rozario Miranda, at Quepem, who was one of those who were watching Custoba's movements, in order to effect his capture. Mr. Miranda recognised the head of Custoba, and immediately ordered it, with the sword and gun, as well as the head of Cango, to be taken to His Excellency the Governor General. We are told that foremost among those by whose concurrence this result has been obtained, was Mr. Nilconta Senoy Cingball of Baudarbacem (a relation to Sanvordecares), a reward for whose head was offered by the ferocious bandit for his being instrumental in obtaining his capture after his first escape. Our readers will remember that at the end of December last, Custoba, with his gang, paid a visit to Mr. Nilconta's residence. Mr. Nilconta fortunately was not to be found, but they killed six goats and attempted the assassination of his son, which was not put into execution, owing, it appears, to the tears and entreaties of the mother and grandmother of the child, by which the bandit was so moved that he came away with a threat that the head of the chief of the family, at all events, would be one of his sure trophies. Since then poor Nilconta and his family have been moving like fugitives, abandoning their home, property, and all. We believe that Nilconta tried his best endeavours to get rid of the man, who was his terrible enemy, and who sent awe and terror throughout the population of this country. Whoever be the brave men who risked themselves in this difficult and perilous enterprise they will, we hope, be commensurately rewarded by the Government."

INSOLVENTS.

Petitions have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act XI. Victoria, chapter 21 :—

Hurgovandass Ambaceday, formerly carrying on business in Bombay as a general merchant under his own name, and now unemployed.

Wassoodew Jugannath, an English writer.

Toolseyram Bhabinajee, who traded in partnership with Ettoo Moonarjee and Ettoo Wallonjee, under the name of Ettoo Moonarjee, as dealers in hay.

Khetsey Dewjee, who traded in partnership with Thuckersey Tricum in Bombay, under the name and firm of Tokersey Khetsey, and also under the name of Tokersey Mathoorah, and in Sholapoor under the name of Ramdass Tokersey, as general merchants.

Framjee Cowasjee, a petty contractor.

Toolsya Kamal, a milk seller.

Purshotum Meoljee, a broker.

Nowjee Luxmon, a dealer in grass.

Jugjeewun Bhowan, blacksmith.

John Martin, an engineer.

Hurjee Baboojee, a gardener.

Loiza Rozario, widow, and Romardo Rozario, the first insolvent is unemployed and the second is a student apprentice in the Grant Medical College.

Hurrykisson Pranvullub, a broker.

Hussun vullud Khairoobhoy, Rajoo vullud Khairoobhoy, Bheecun vullud Khairoobhoy, Fakeera vullud Hyder, and Rahoobace, dealers in sheep.

Thucker Bhanjee Tejpar, a mucadum.

Thucker Megjee Dhurrumsey, a mucadum.

Bhickajee Yeshwant, a clerk.

Ramchunder Luxmon Josee, a priest.

Mowjee Ramjee, a dealer in cloth.

Ramdyal Roogbinathdass, merchant.

Buscerum Oodeyram, merchant.

Syed Dawood bin Syed Mooheedeen and Sharabace, dealers in bangles.

Cullianjee Mowjee, a piece goods dealer.

Thucker Premjee Bhoja, a merchant.

Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy, a carpenter.

Ramchunder Luximon, a goldsmith.

Mahadew Abbajee, a Marathi writer.

Goolam Mohoodeen bin Abdool Cadur, an English writer.

Mancekjee Pandoosett, a goldsmith.

Bhoja Wura, a bricklayer.

Visa Ruleeatram Sewlall, a dealer in cotton.

Assaria Poonsey, who lately traded in partnership with Jewraz Megjee, under the name and firm of Jewraz Megjee and Company, as general merchants.

OUR NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

(*Delhi Gazette*, June 20.)

Government cannot congratulate itself on the state of our North-West Frontier. For in whatever direction we look on that long line of frontier, we see a disposition amongst the tribes to irritate and annoy the very power which they ought to have learnt by this time to fear and dread. Within the last two years we have had disturbances amongst the Mahomedi Khayl, of the Derajat, the Swatis and Guddunz of Yusufzai, and the Pathans of Agrore in Hazarah. The people of our Yusufzai territory have in several instances shown a disposition to oppose the revenue settlement, and the Khyberees have been pretty active in keeping up a constant state of irritation within their own borders to the hindrance of free communication between our own territory, and that of our ally the Amir of Cabul.

It is true that no very serious disturbance has taken place, but still quite enough has occurred to show Government that it is losing prestige amongst the very people whom at the present juncture in Eastern politics we should inspire with wholesome fear. We never had but one opinion as to the moral effect of the great military demonstration in Agrore in 1868 ; the sequel has proved the correctness of our views. If the expedition was merely organized to obtain brevets and C. B.'s for deserving or "needy" individuals, of course it succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its originators ; but as a political measure its "moral effect" was worse than "nil," it was positively "evil." The Khan of Agrore is just as unpopular as he was before, and the tribes beyond the border twice as impudent.

There never was a time when our prestige was at so low an ebb on our North-West Frontier as at the present moment. We venture to predict that ere long we shall find ourselves forced into hostilities with a combined force of hill tribes.

However serious were the losses we inflicted upon the enemy in the Umbeyla war, the Pathans then learnt one thing of which they were not quite sure before, namely, that they could *face*, *fight*, and even *defeat* a Britisher in open fight, and that the British lion was not quite so terrible as he had been represented to be.

The Agrore farce did nothing to dispel this impression, and if it had any moral effect at all, it was simply that it showed a whole frontier how great and unlimited is the patience of the Sirkar.

Great changes however have taken place since 1868, and we may yet see that the old adage is true—"Stultitia unius, fortuna alterius." With Macnabb for a "political" and Keyes and Bellamy in the frontier force, Government has only to say the word and the thing will be done in real English fashion.

One condition however is absolutely required for success. Lord Mayo must trust his military and civil lieutenants.

His Lordship may have heard how telegraphic communication nearly cost us everything in the Boneyr war of 1863, and he must know how the same scientific construction was used to bully and enervate men, who at the best were not of the strongest stuff, in the Agrore campaign of 1868.

We repeat, Government has now civil and military leaders in Hazarah who can be trusted. An expedition to settle once for all our right to dictate to our savage neighbours, must be as thorough as that which was successful in Abyssinia, and no man is better able to organize it than the hero of Magdala.

HINDU POLYGAMY AND INFANT MARRIAGES.

The adjourned meeting of the Sanatana Dharma Rakshani Sabha, held on the 18th instant, was largely attended. The President, Rajah Kalikrishna Deo Bahadoor, made a long and lucid speech, embracing the conflicting views of his countrymen on the questions. Nearly 5,000 respectable Hindus had signified in writing their cordial acquiescence in the measures, and after an animated debate, which lasted more than three hours, the President intimated that the Sabha was at one as to the demolition of two evil practices, and that it be referred to a committee to give effect to its final decision in conformity with the *Shastric* restrictions.—*Englishman.*

NEWS FOR THE RANEE OF BARODA.

Our native readers are doubtless aware of a saying of Khona which embodies a curious arithmetical process of ascertaining the sex of the child yet to be born. It appears from a paper contributed by Dr. James Cumming to the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, that the problem has called forth scientific investigations, and may yet admit of a scientific solution. From the results of the interesting inquiries conducted by him with the aid of the stethoscope, which have been published in the shape of two tabular statements, it has been inferred that when fœtal pulsation varies from 120 to 140, the probability is that the fœtus will be a male, and when the pulsation varies from 140 to 160, the fœtus will very likely be found to be a female. We hope this interesting subject will excite the attention of the local medicos. At all events, in the present state of uncertainty hanging over the pregnant Ranee of the late Gaekwar, it will assuredly be a great relief to her if, with the aid of this medical discovery, she could ascertain whether she would bring forth a male or a female child. Both H. H. Mulhar Rao and the Ranee would also be saved from the conflicting prophecies of the so-called astronomers.—*Indian Mirror.*

AFGHANISTAN.

(*Pioneer*, June 21.)

A Persian letter, extracts from which have been kindly communicated to us, states that Futteh Mahommed Khan was killed by a musket-ball, not at Herat, but in an engagement that took place beyond Ghirisk between the forces of Mahomed Yakoob Khan and Feramorz Khan, when the latter General was wounded and defeated. Feramorz Khan after the engagement retreated to Candahar which he subsequently evacuated, and has since taken up a position at Khelat-i-Ghilzie. Yakoob Khan, accompanied by Shah Newaz Khan and a Persian Elchi, has taken possession of the city of Candahar.

Sirdars Goolam Jan and Goolam Moyudeen Khan, together with other Dooranie chiefs, on tendering their allegiance to Mahomed Yakoob Khan have promised to give him supreme authority in Afghanistan within twenty days, provided he would place Candahar under them. An agreement on oath to this effect has been given. Mahomed Yakoob Khan remarked, when in conference with these chiefs, that his father had forsaken the laws of his faith and nation.

Ameer Sheer Ali Khan has instructed General Feramorz Khan to avoid any further encounters until his arrival. Desertions are daily taking place in large numbers from the Ameer's troops to those of Yakoob Khan. The Ameer has written to his son to the effect that he is prepared to enter into any arrangement that may induce him to come to terms, adding it is absolutely necessary to do so, as Abdool Rahman Khan with Sekundur Khan is about to advance upon Cabul supported by Russia. Yakoob Khan returned a stern reply to the effect that sixty years would not see him on terms with his father.

The King of Bokhara has left his capital and fled to Koloub through fear of the Russians. It is stated that the Russians offered Abdool Rahman Khan the Government of Bokhara, which by the advice of his sirdars and for other reasons he has not accepted. It is probable that the Government of Bokhara will be made over to the Meer of Kokan by the Russians should the King not return.

THE CONTEMPLATED CAMP OF EXERCISE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

(*Englishman*, June 20.)

As it is the intention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that a Camp of Exercise should be assembled in the vicinity of Delhi during the ensuing cold weather, which will comprise the greater portion of the garrisons of Agra, Delhi, Meerut, Muttra, Umballa, together with those regiments moving in relief whose destination brings them within reasonable distance of the camp, Lord Napier would be conferring a great boon on many married officers whose regiments may be destined to join the force, by permitting an authentic list to be published showing what corps are to go into camp. This would enable officers whose families are joining them from England, or being sent home, to make their arrangements accordingly. Delay in the publication of the official programme is, we can readily believe, a hardship to the officers in question.

While upon the subject of the Camp of Exercise, may we dare to put in a word on behalf of the junior officers who will form part of the force ? It is very right and proper that camps of exercise should be formed to teach general officers how to handle large bodies of troops, and move the different arms of the service together. It is really for the benefit of Commanders of Divisions, Brigades, and Regiments that such camps are formed. Of course, the result ought to be beneficial to the country in giving to it a body of trained leaders for the army in case of war or danger, but the arrangement affects the junior officers chiefly in one way. It adds considerably to their expense. They learn little regarding the great manœuvres performed, but they learn much regarding the inadequacy of their pay to meet the expenses of the camp. At first sight, campaigning under canvas would appear cheaper than living in quarters, but in the present case, the camp will be a great attraction for visitors—hospitality will have to be dispensed—mess dinners must be interchanged, and great folks entertained. Those only who have been in one of the large camps at home during a gala week, know what the expenses are to the regimental officer. To the married officer who is forced to keep up two establishments, the charge is heavy in the extreme. The camp in the North-West is to last, we believe, for four months—November, December, January, and February,—and besides the wear and tear of uniform, the poor subaltern will have to pay for many dinners and much champagne. He must join in keeping up the good name of his corps for hospitality. Now if it will not frighten Sir Richard Temple, we would suggest that a field allowance be made to regimental officers, at least to those under the rank of captain, to enable them to meet the expenses we have referred to. It is all very well preaching economy to young officers, but here is the State forcing upon them certain expenses which they cannot avoid, and it would be but gracious to assist them to meet them. The charge would be little to Government, and the taxpayers would not, we think, grumble.

A WORD FOR THE WAHABEES.

(*Friend of India*, June 15.)

We chanced this week to fall upon a report presented last year by Mr. Reily, District Superintendent, to the Inspector General of Police for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, on the Wahabees of Maldah. We refer to the report, because we think it throws light on the real character of some of the leading Wahabees, and because we think it does great credit to Mr. Reily, who has been represented as finding delight in hunting down a lot of poor men for whose conviction he has been compelled to bribe and coerce false witnesses. Looking to this clear and well reasoned report we should be inclined to say that he admired the heroism, while he condemned the principles, of at least some of the Wahabees, and that he felt a great regret that he and some of them were on opposite sides.

The Wahabee movement began in Maldah, about twenty-five years ago, in the preaching of Velayut Ali of Patna, a kalifa or lieutenant of Sayud Ahmud. He visited the district and appointed as kalifa Abdool Rohoman, who opened a school, and taught children, and preached the jehad—the holy war against infidels. Among his leading supporters was Ruffeek Mondul of Narinpore, the father of the Moulvie Ameeroddin who, last year, was convicted and sentenced at Maldah. The story as told by Mr. Reily—and no one certainly can suspect *him* of a leaning to the Wahabees—is touching in the noble manly way. Ruffeek Mondul devoted Ameeroddin to the priesthood, and he was appointed kalifa in the room of Abdool Rohoman ; and here Ameeroddin began those labours so fatal to him. The old man is now seventy years of age and in his dotage, but even yet the old fire at times breaks out, with the enthusiasm that burned more or less brightly for so many years. There are those however, this report says, who remembers the old man as foremost in the indigo disputes, and spending time and money in opposition to what he thought the exactions of the planters, fighting every battle to the bitter end, even in the High Court and before the Sudder Revenue Board of Calcutta, and never yielding one foot of ground while he was able to maintain it. The rent laws were put in force against him ; the Ganges overflowed its banks and swept away his property ; and he was brought to the verge of ruin. One trait of a remarkable character. Here is another. Once at the funeral of a Mondul, where hundreds of people had assembled, Ruffeek Mondul stood upon a white ant hill, and denounced another Mondul, rich and influential, as unworthy to take part in the ceremony. The accused demanded an explanation. Ruffeek Mondul boldly asked him if he had not taken usury from his co-religionists contrary to the precepts of the Koran. The question was a charge. Witnesses were present to prove it, and the accused was not restored to communion with his sect till he signed a bond renouncing for ever the sin of usury. It is suggested that the accused Mondul may have been a rival of Ruffeek, but still the circumstance shows "the fanatical, and indeed puritanical, spirit of the man." When Ameeroddin was condemned the fine old man embraced him and bade him to keep firm to the faith.

We venture to say that it is worth a grand effort to secure the confidence of a man of the stamp of Ruffeek Mondul. Mr. Reily has done invaluable work in breaking up these nests of rebellion. He will do work equally valuable if these views, so well stated, should lead to the possibility of mercy at some not distant time for the Wahabee prisoners. There must be generosity where there is such enthusiasm and devotion even to mad and devastating principles. Give the principles of Ruffeek Mondul full swing, and India would soon be a scene of wild disorder. We should have war to the knife with a fanatical sect which would know no mercy for anyone who opposed tenets among the most monstrous known to this time. The very fierceness, however, of the tenets is their condemnation. Every man in India who values his life and freedom must of necessity be opposed to Wahabeeism. Is it not possible then to look forward to the end of the imprisonment of these men ? Perhaps it may be deemed impolitic to moot such a question at present while men are on their trial for the same offence. But we do not see it to be so. The trials are quite distinct, and certainly it would be one of the highest honours that an officer of police could earn if Mr. Reily, the stern, uncompromising, and unflinching foe of Wahabeeism should himself be instrumental in leading to a pardon where he had done so much to secure a conviction.

In showing the heroism of one or two men Mr. Reily shows with equal distinctness the dreadful fanaticism of the Wahabee sect. It is the fashion to say that the believers in Mahomet have lost all their old zeal—all their terrible belief in the power of the sword. How far this is from the fact, as far as the Wahabees are concerned, all these proceedings show. The fierce Khaled could not have been fiercer than some of these men, in this age when the sword of Islam is supposed by some to be for ever sheathed. The Wahabees quote the saying of Mahomet, that "the sword is the key of heaven and hell ; a drop of blood shed in the cause of God, a night spent in arms, is of more avail than two months of fasting and prayer. Whoever falls in battle his sins are forgiven at the day of judgment ; his wounds shall be resplendent as vermillion and odoriferous as musk, and the loss of his limbs shall be supplied by the wings of angels and cherubims." The Jehadees go to the Black Mountains to learn to return as conquerors, or to know that if they fall in battle the black-eyed houris of resplendent beauty, and blooming youth and virgin purity, await them, with bliss such as no heart of man has fully conceived. And to those mountains the Mahomedan youths went, in great numbers, eight years ago, to hear the enchanting tale, of position and honour here, or the dark-eyed houris in that certain hereafter, to many other persons so dim and dark. Ameeroddin was one of the prophets of this sect, and poor old Ruffeek Mondul blessed him for it at their last meeting—probably the last in this world. The danger of such teaching has really been great, but it vanished when it was fairly grappled with, and brought within the reach of the law.

And now we have another fact. Mr. Reily felt himself bound in justice to Ameeroddin, to state that he bore a good character, was the husband of one wife, was undoubtedly poor and as certainly honest and upright in his dealings with the money that passed through his hands. An indefatigable missionary, simple and frugal in his habits, eloquent of speech, devoted in work, Ameeroddin has all the qualities of a hero save that fine sense of the fitness of things which distinguishes the hero from the fanatic. If the times had been different, and the conditions of society different, such a man might have ranked with Schamyl or Elijah Mansour. But in setting himself against civilization, in striving to turn back the tide of history not to patriotism, but the dominancy of the bloodiest kind known to men, Ameeroddin was certain to find a terrible fall. We believe, however, in his future conditional pardon. The large mass of Mussulmans have always stood aloof from Wahabeeism. The most eminent Moulvies have condemned it. How small a depth the principles have sunk in the hearts of the people is shown by the evidence that has been given against persons charged with the crime. Distinguished and powerful Mahomedans, as Mr. Reily shows, have stood stoutly against the movement. Of the men who went to the Black Mountains very few returned. Their suffering was great, and from one cause or another—disease, exposure, and fighting—some thousands were cut off. By the light of these proceedings much may be seen. The absolute danger to life and property by these fanatical proceedings. The slight power of resistance really possessed by the Wahabees as against the Government. The motives not dishonourable, even when fanatical, that underlaid the action of some of the leading men. The story of Ameeroddin and his fine old father is a most remarkable one, and if such zeal and devotion in others could by education be turned into a proper channel, what might it not do for the Mahomedan population of India ? We conclude with two firm hopes—first, that lenity may be found possible, and secondly, that Mahomedan education will be pushed on earnestly, as the best means of saving such men from a dreadful fate and preserving peace to the empire. The disciples of Ameeroddin might, we are sure, pursue a course of conduct that would in the end set their leader free.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Tiger Slaying.—We learn that Colonel Christie last week was the death of another tiger on the Neilgherries. The animal had the bad taste to snap up one of the colonel's dogs, and then to spring out of a sholah, sixteen feet from where its bereaved master stood. The gallant sportsman revenged the dog's death instanter, and thus added one more to his many trophies.—*Madras Mail.*

Emigrants for the Mauritius.—We learn that the ship Umvoti, which brought return emigrants from Port Natal, last week, has been engaged to convey about three hundred adult emigrants for the Mauritius. The vessel, it is expected, will leave for her destination about the middle of next week.—*Ibid.*

Application for Admission into the Madras Government Work House.—A European lad, named Thomas Henry Cosham, applied the other day for admission into the Government Work House, Madras. The magistrate being satisfied after the summary enquiry made into the circumstances and character of the lad, declared that he was a vagrant under section 5 of Act XXI. of 1869 and gave him in charge of a policesergeant to be forwarded to the work house.—*Madras Athenæum.*

An Addition to the Madras Bar.—Mr. Lutchmapathy Naidu, a young Hindu gentleman who proceeded to England about a year ago, and was there called to the Bar, has returned to Madras, and was on Monday enrolled as an advocate of the High Court on the mot

DEATH OF CAPTAIN FAULKNER.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Times* writes—

"There is many a traveller, and many a reader of travels, who will regret to hear of the death of Captain Faulkner. This gentleman, whose love of enterprise had higher aspirations than steering a team through Hyde Park, was with one of the expeditions which went out some two or three years ago to ascertain what had become of Dr. Livingstone. He was one of the finest specimens of English manhood whom I ever knew. He was as handsome as Apollo and as vigorous as Hercules. He did one's eyes good to look at him. He did not on his return from Africa feel at liberty to write an account of his journey, because doing so would have interfered with Mr. Young's official narrative. But before setting out on his last expedition he left with Messrs. Hurst and Blackett the MS. of a book describing his personal adventures, which I hear has been read and highly praised by Sir Roderick Murchison. By an unusual concatenation of misfortunes both publishers and author have been removed by death before the book which they were to bring out has seen the light. Captain Faulkner was a keen sportsman, and he made war not on London-pigeons, but on Indian tigers and African lions. His success during the Livingstone expedition impelled him to undertake fresh adventures. He and some like-minded friends fitted out an expedition for the centre of Africa. They met with a long series of misfortunes. Their steamer proved unfit. Death struck down one after another of the fellow-travellers until Captain Faulkner was left alone, greatly reduced by sickness. His spirit even then was not subdued. He took up the cause of a weak and oppressed tribe, and died fighting in their behalf.

THE NEWEST MURDER IN NEW YORK.

(*Spectator*, May 20.)

THE newspapers of New York are just now fighting out the old battle of capital punishment, over a story which is in some respects unique. A man named Ruloff or Rulloff, either a naturalized Pole or the son of one, has been accused, tried, and convicted of a murder committed while he was trying to commit a burglary and, as Americans still dislike what they call "mean" crimes, that is, violent crimes perpetrated to make a little money, he has been sentenced to death. Ever since the sentence, however, a strong party has been endeavouring to obtain a commutation of the last penalty, upon the ground, put forward with cynical distinctness and directness, that the prisoner is, in an intellectual point of view, so remarkable a person that he ought, in the general interests of humanity, to be kept alive. After allowing much for sensationalism, and more for the indulgence of that grimly-cynical humour in which Americans delight, the facts of the case would appear to be sufficiently remarkable. It is allowed by all parties, including the prisoner, that Rulloff did commit the murder alleged, in pursuance of the burglary charged, and that, although a man of unusual intellectual power, he was not only a burglar, but the centre and brain of a gang of burglars whose depredations have for some time past created unusual alarm in the State, have baffled the police, and have compelled the citizens to protect themselves very much as if there were neither justice nor police aid to be secured. But then it is argued that this dangerous criminal is a very unusual man, and that also seems to be true. The Americans, like all men with a low but broad average of education, admire unusual learning, and from some special habit of mind, perhaps weariness of the tiresome sameness produced by universal but thin cultivation, overvalue all distinctive intellectual power; but it would seem to be proved that Rulloff is a considerable philologist, so passionately devoted to his study that his crimes were committed mainly to enable him to earn money sufficient to pursue his researches in tranquillity. He lived the life of an ascetic student, buried himself in books, knows apparently more languages of a forgotten kind than any man in America, and imagines that he has discovered some "secret" connected with the origin of language, which he believes to be of the first value to mankind. His one plea for pardon, or rather for a sentence of perpetual imprisonment instead of death, is his knowledge; and amazing as it may seem, we are inclined, after reading his petition, some of the evidence, and many accounts of his career, to believe that he is not insane, that he is genuinely learned, and that he probably offers one of those bewildering examples of men about whose moral condition it is impossible to form an opinion, whose career suggests the possibility of moral lesions akin to physical lesions of the brain, who are, for reasons not yet traced out, absolutely unconscious of, and therefore irresponsible for, the moral meaning of their own acts. We suppose the explanation of such natures is that an overmastering crave of the loftier instead of the lower kind, rising to the full height of insanity, but in some way distinguished from it, has so paralyzed the will as to leave them machines, rather than men, moving mechanically on the preposterous value he attaches to philology; but he seems, as we judge from the very imperfect accounts before us, to have been engaged for years in researches intended to prove a theory which may have merit. His notion is—we are analyzing accounts drawn from him by half-ignorant questioners—that the secret of language may be the slow and gradual development in man of the faculty of articulation —that man, by a Darwinian process, has constantly accreted to himself new powers of producing new sounds, has added from age to age new letters. Supposing him, for example, to have possessed originally the power of using the broad *a* like a sheep, and the child's letters *a* and *a*, all words would be made up of those, but would be gradually modified or changed by the insertion of new letters, slowly discovered, like new chemical laws, or new powers in a great singer's voice. He has devoted his life to investigate this theory or one resembling it, and according to one fanatic admirer, "By the evidence of Professor Stalker, Mr. Sturbridge, Mr. Richmond, and other men qualified to testify, this man is as familiar with the broad domain of philology as common people are with the passing events of the day. His memory has such a limitless grasp that he is able to quote sentence after sentence, paragraph after paragraph, and chapter after chapter, from a gnarled and knotty ancient literature that ordinary scholars are capable of achieving a little more than a bowing acquaintance with. But his memory is the least of his great endowments. By the testimony of the gentlemen above referred to, he is able to critically analyze the works of the old masters of literature, and while pointing out the beauties of the original with a pure and discriminating taste, is as quick to detect the defects of the accepted translations; in the latter case, if exceptions be taken to his judgment, he straightway opens up the quarries of his exhaustless knowledge and builds a very Chinese wall of evidence around his position. Every learned man who enters Rulloff's presence leaves it amazed and confounded by his prodigious capabilities and attainments." His own idea is that he has succeeded in his investigation, and has arrived at a knowledge of the key to all tongues, the ultimate radices of all language, and needs to live in order to make his discovery of benefit to mankind. He does not ask for pardon, but only for life in a cell with his books, and hints, with cool imperturbability, that it is not needful to keep him alive for the natural term, but only to respite him from time to time till his discovery, already worked out, has been made clear to the world.

"The story is strange from any point of view, even if the murderer be only a clever cynic who has hit upon a defence likely to interest New York; but perhaps the most striking feature in it is the entire insensibility of the journalists to the fact that Rulloff, supposing him sincere, is only offering to buy an immunity or partial immunity for crime by an unusual bribe, and one, too, which has in it nothing of an expiatory kind. If a convict sentenced to death were offered his life on condition of his performing some excessively dangerous service to the community, the public conscience would not be shocked, the risk of his life for others involving at once a sentence and an idea of expiation; but Rulloff only offers in return for a demoralizing immunity to perform an act which would be to him the highest gratification of his own intellectual pride, an act which has no merit whatever, and can be accepted in payment only on the theory that punishment has no meaning except the advantage of the community. There is in such an acceptance no idea of any vengeance or right on wrong, no thought of improvement to the criminal, no notion of any new fibre to be communicated to the general conscience by the steady pressure of law, nothing but a cold calculation whether the community will gain more by slightly decreasing burglary or by slightly increasing its general stock of knowledge. It is not even a moral compensation which Rulloff offers. We can conceive in some dim, far-off way of a bargain for pardon which a State might reasonably hesitate on strictly moral grounds to reject,—for example, of a criminal who alone among men knew of a drug which once swallowed would communicate to the patient a physical and permanent abhorrence of alcohol, abhorrence such as men sometimes get of a previously pleasant dish eaten in some stage of illness. In such a case, the best would doubt most, but in the transaction before us there is no such reason for pausing. It is a bargain which is offered, a naked bargain, and we cannot perceive why, if it is accepted a future bargain, with the consideration in money, say the surrender to the State of a railroad or a canal rich enough to lighten the taxes, could logically be refused; or indeed why the State should not go a step farther, and re-establish the old laws of many barbarian tribes under which murder could be compensated by any pecuniary payment which the family and friends of the murdered were willing to accept. If benefit to the multitude is an atonement for crime, why should not benefit to the family be one, for though not a multitude, they are in comparison with the one man slain the greater number. Of course murders will be more frequent, but then so will benefits be, and as there is no principle in the matter, no conscience in the law, no sense that crime contains sin, nothing but astute calculation, the number of murders would not matter if overbalanced by the number of benefits to society. Indeed, on this principle the Legislature ought to go farther and abolish punishment altogether, for there is no telling what benefits a man left unhanged and unimprisoned to use the resources of his mind at ease may not confer upon society. Killing him can be no compensation, and the position of those who abhor the punishment of death becomes unanswerable, for the victim, being dead, can offer no compensation, and the murderer, being alive, can offer one, perhaps even a philosophical theory which shall enable us after years of labour to discover so interesting a subject of speculation as the origin of language. Anything more bizarre, more grotesquely suggestive of the intellectual confusion in American society, of the way in which over there all moral beliefs are drifting towards the unknown, has not recently arrived.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF PARIS.

(*Times*, May 26.)

TEN days ago the Vendôme Column was dragged to the ground. The Communal Staff rode round the Place, their drums struck up the "Marseillaise," a few frantic madmen threw up their caps, but the world, filled with indignation, comforted itself with the thought that the Commune was falling with the column. The outrage committed was, indeed, atrocious, but it was not irreparable. The bronzes of Austerlitz remained where they had fallen, and the Assembly decreed their speedy restoration to their former height. It was easy instantly to denounce the brutality and malignity of the desperate insurgents, easy instantly to resolve to rebuild the column. But deeds have now been done the infamy of which is so deep and appalling that the utter ruin of the perpetrators seems but poor consolation. The overthrown pillar becomes a little matter before Paris wrapped in smoke and fire, the Tuileries "entirely burnt," the Louvre in flames. Sorrowfully we sit down to record our memories of those sumptuous palaces, to speak of them for the last time as though they still existed, trembling to think how little of them or of all Paris may remain when these lines shall see the light.

The Louvre and the Tuileries are, as all the world knows, situated on the right bank of the Seine, between it and the Rue de Rivoli. The two piles of buildings were completed and harmonized under the Second Empire. They occupy with their enclosures an area of nearly 60 acres, and may be said to form almost one single palace of supreme splendour and magnitude. The Louvre consists of an old and a new Louvre. The old Louvre forms nearly a square 576 feet long and 538 wide, enclosing a quadrangle of about 400 feet square, and containing a vast collection of sculptures, paintings, and other works of art. The eastern façade, looking towards the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, is a colonnade of 28 coupled Corinthian columns, and is one of the finest works of architecture of any age or country. The new Louvre was inaugurated August 17, 1857, and consists of two lateral piles of buildings projecting at right angles from the two parallel galleries which join the old Louvre to the Tuileries, and forming the eastern boundary of the Place du Carrousel. These present on the east side a frontage of nearly 300 feet intersected by three grand pavilions, containing space for Government offices, the library, and exhibitions of fine arts. On the other side of the square are galleries set apart for periodical exhibitions of the works of living artists. The Louvre was originally a hunting lodge, and was converted by Philippe Augustus into a feudal fortress about the year 1200. His successors, especially Henri II. and Catherine de Medicis, added to it, and here, in 1572, Margaret de Valois was married to the King of Navarre. From one of the windows Charles IX. fired upon the Huguenots, and in one of the rooms Henry IV. lay in state after his assassination by Ravaillac. Louis XIV. brought Bernini from Italy to complete the palace, but it was a Frenchman, Claude Perrault, who built the east front and its glorious colonnade. Louis XIV. left the Louvre unfinished, a large part of it even standing unroofed down to the time of Napoleon I., who converted the palace into a national museum, into which he gathered both the art treasures of France and all the spoils of his early victorious campaigns. At the Restoration most of these spoils were returned to the countries that owned them; but the treasures which remained and those which have since been added make the Louvre one of the first museums and galleries in the world. As regards numbers of works of art it is certainly the largest, and many persons have thought on the whole the finest, though in Italian art it must yield to the Vatican and Florence; in Dutch, to the Hague, Amsterdam, and Antwerp; in Roman antiquities, to the museums of the Capitol and Vatican at Rome, and to that of Naples; and in Greek sculpture, to the British Museum. Under the late Emperor the whole collection was rearranged, excellent catalogues were published, and very great additions made in every department. The magnificent collections of the Marquis Campana, of Rome, were purchased in 1861 for nearly £200,000, and form the most important portion of the Musée Napoleon III. We hardly dare to think how little of all these treasures and their costly case will be left by the time these lines are read.

Whether any fragments of the Louvre survive or not, the Tuileries, at all events, *is* now but "a mass of smouldering ashes." A few hours ago it was the principal State residence in Paris. The ground on which it stood was once a tile-yard, and was bought by Francis I. to please his mother, Louise de Savoie, who thought the air better than that at the Palais des Tournelles. Catherine de Medicis, with Delorme for her architect, began the new edifice; Henri IV. built the large wing towards the Quai, Louis XIV. the corresponding one on the side of the Rue de Rivoli, and Louis Philippe that part which is on the right of the centre. Until of late years the Tuileries was seldom used as a Royal residence. Neither Catherine de Medicis nor her sons ever lived there, Henry IV. only as a visitor, Louis XIV. on occasions of banquets, Louis XV. as a minor, and Louis XVI. as a prisoner. Our readers are familiar with the part played by the Tuileries in the great Revolution from the day of October, 1789, upon which the Assembly began to sit in the Manège, or Riding-School, to the day of October, 1795, the Day of the Sections, when Bonaparte delivered his whiff of grapeshot in defence of the Convention, then sitting in the Salle des Machines. Soon afterwards the First Consul was installed there, and from his time to the present the Palace has been inhabited by the Monarchs of France. In the revolution of 1830 the Tuileries was sacked and the furniture plundered or destroyed; it was restored to its splendour by Louis Philippe and lived the Citizen King until the 24th of February, 1848, when with the Queen and his family he fled along the river terrace of the gardens to the Place de la Concorde, where he entered a carriage and escaped to the coast. The mob broke into the Palace, carrying away the throne, which they burnt in the Place de la Bastille, and doing other damage. A party of ruffians established themselves in the Royal apartments, drinking from the cellars for ten days. The Tuileries then became a Hospital for the wounded, and Exhibition of Pictures, and since 1851, the home of Napoleon III. The flight of the Empress, the finding of the Secret Papers, and the concerts given by the Commune are its last historical episodes before yesterday's catastrophe.

The façade of the Tuileries was nearly 1,000 ft. long, irregular in architecture, but picturesque and imposing from its mass. The centre and the north and south wings were called respectively the Pavillon de l'Horloge, the Pavillon de Flore, and the Pavillon Marsan. Molière's *Phyché* and the *Comédie Française* were played, and Voltaire was publicly crowned in the old Salle des Machines, upon the site of which was rebuilt Napoleon III.'s theatre and chapel. Under the late Empire, by the permission of M. l'Adjutant-Général, the Tuileries was shown to visitors. The State staircase led to the Salle de la Paix, a white and gold ball-room, which in its turn led to the Salle des Maréchaux, which extended the whole depth of the Palace and the height of two floors, and was one of the most splendid and gorgeously decorated halls in Paris. On the walls were ranged the busts of Marshals and Generals; the ceiling was exquisitely carved and painted, the four caryatides being copied from those by Jean Goujon in the Louvre. These saloons were fitted up by Louis Philippe, and there was a fine view from their windows towards the Arc de l'Etoile. Here have assembled the gay crowds which set the fashions to all womankind and made the Tuileries balls famous throughout the world. Doors led from the Salles des Maréchaux, on the right, to the private apartments of the Emperor and Empress, on the left through the Salle du Premier Conseil, used as a card-room; the Salle d'Apollon; the Salle du Trone, where a new throne replaced that burnt by the mob in 1848, and the Galerie de Diane, the Imperial dining-room.

The Palais Royal, built on the site of Cardinal Richelieu's Palace, faces the Louvre, and adjoins the Place des Victoires. Given by Louis XIV. to his brother the Duke of Orleans, it passed from him to the Regent Duke. Here, but not in the existing edifice, the Regent and his daughter held their incredible orgies; here lived his grandson Egalité, who rebuilt the palace after a fire, and relieved his embarrassments by erecting the ranges of shops. The Palais Royal Gardens were the nursery of the First Revolution; they were the favourite resort of Camille Desmoulins and the other mob orators not yet sitting in Convention; and in them was unfurled, on the 13th of July, 1789, that tricolour flag which was to prove even a deadlier symbol than the red and white roses plucked once for England's woe in our own Temple-gardens. At the Palais Royal Egalité hatched the plots which ended in his execution, when it was disposed of by lottery, to be bought back, repaired, and beautified by the Orleans family after the Restoration, and inhabited by them till the second death of the Monarchy, in 1830, removed them to the Tuileries. In 1848 the palace was plundered and the interior destroyed by the mob, who at the same time burnt Louis Philippe's fine library. The Palais was turned into a barrack, but when the new Republic developed into an Empire it naturally changed back again into a palace. The Emperor made it over to his uncle Jerome, who left it to Prince Napoleon, by whom it was fitted up in sumptuous style. The great staircase and its balustrades and the Galerie des Fêtes were fine in art and in general effect, but nothing that may have been destroyed can be half so great a loss as the Library which went in 1848, or as the Hotel de Ville, a magnificent structure, dating in part from 1628. The addition of 1842 to this municipal palace cost £640,000, and some of the saloons were the most gorgeous in Paris, perhaps in the world. Here in the days gone by the Prefect of the Seine was wont to entertain his 7,000 guests in the great gallery, with its gilt Corinthian columns and 3,000 wax lights, the whole suite of rooms measuring more than 1,000 yards in length. In and about the building were some 500 statues of French celebrities, from Charlemagne to Louis XIV. in a full-bottomed wig. Painting, gilding, carving, glass, and velvet here had done their utmost, and as a specimen of magnificence in the modern French taste the furniture and decorations of the Hotel de Ville were unrivalled. The building, however, was far from depending altogether on its sumptuous upholstery. Not only was the architecture worthy of all praise and the art of much of the decoration as intrinsic as its gold, but here had been enacted many famous and infamous scenes in the history of Paris. Here the first Commune held its bloody sittings; here Robespierre took refuge on his partisans, and was found by the soldiers with his broken jaw; the "Citizen King" was presented here to the people by Lafayette from a central window; here the soldiers were quartered in 1848; and here in 1871 was the stronghold of the last Commune, less bloody in its life but more desperate in its death than the first.

The Palais de Justice is a vast pile, which includes the Sainte Chapelle, numerous courts of law, and the Prison of the Conciergerie. Anciently the site of palaces inhabited by the Kings down to Francis I., afterwards the meeting place of the Parliaments of Paris, it has been repaired and rebuilt since 1851 at a cost of nearly £1,000,000. The courts of law open from the east but inelegant Salle des Pas Perdus, which answers to our Westminster-hall. One of these courts was the Chamber of the Tribunal Revolutionaire, and communicated by a small door with the Conciergerie Prison. In the precincts of the Palais stands, or stood, the Sainte Chapelle, an exquisite specimen on a small scale of the best style of Gothic architecture. The Chapelle was finished in 1248, having been built by Pierre de Montereau to enshrine the thorns of our Lord's crown and the wood of the Cross, relics bought for an immense sum from the Emperor Baldwin by St. Louis, and carried through the streets of Paris by the King barefoot. In 1791 the Sainte Chapelle became a club, then a corn store, then a record office; Louis Philippe commenced its restoration, and up to the fall of the Empire about 2,000,000f. had been spent upon it. It is in two stories, corresponding with the floors of the ancient palace; the lower chapel, or crypt, was intended for the servants, the upper, on a level with the Royal apartments, for the Royal family. The glass is exquisite, and the statues of the twelve Apostles date from the 13th century, and are admirable specimens of the art of their age. A small square hole to the south of the nave communicates with a room in which Louis XI. was wont to sit and hear mass without fear of assassination.

Notre Dame, the metropolitan church of Paris, is of various dates, beginning with 1160. Its grand feature is the west front, with its lofty recessed portals, its three tiers of bas-reliefs, its statues of Sainte, Angels, Prophets, and the Kings of France. The Bourdon, a bell of 16 tons, hangs in the south tower. Louis the XIV., with his Italian taste, and, after him, the Revolution with its sacrilegious madness, did their best to spoil the Cathedral, but in this century it has been judiciously restored, and the interior, in the simple uncoloured grandeur of its noble vista, 300 feet in length, is one of the most magnificent specimens of the early Gothic in existence. In 1793 the cathedral was christened the Temple of Reason, and at the feast of the goddess Citoyenne Maillard, enthroned on the high altar, saluted her worshippers with a kiss.

Close to Notre Dame is the Hôtel Dieu, an immense hospital, said to have existed under Clovis, and certainly enlarged as far back as the time of Philip Augustus. Going south we come to the church called the Pantheon, and inscribed "*Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissance.*" Built in the Italian style, its dome is far inferior to that of St. Paul's, but it is graceful and well proportioned, especially in the interior. It has been several times changed from "Pantheon" to church, and it was riddled by cannon shot in 1830. The Luxembourg Palace, situated further west, and surrounded by large gardens, was an irregular, but picturesque building, begun by Marie de Medicis in 1615. In the Revolution it became the Palace of the Directory, and the scene of the banquets of Barras, while under the First Napoleon it was the Palace of the servile Senators. Louis Philippe's Peers and Louis Blanc's socialist workmen, and the Third Napoleon's Senate have met here in their time. There was a gorgeous Salle du Trône, Salle du Senat, and a valuable library; but perhaps the most interesting rooms were the private apartments of Marie de Medicis. Here in, if yet it survives, the gallery of living French artists, containing a large number of pictures, many of them of high excellence. Not far off is the Sorbonne, a theological school founded in the twelfth century, and long famous for its disputations and decisions in divinity and canon law. At the Sorbonne were born, in 1493, lectures on sciences and letters, and it contained a library of 80,000 volumes, whose leaves have sown the winds. It possessed also an excellent museum of natural history. Further south are the large military hospital and the fine church of Val de Grace, and at the north-west corner of the Luxembourg is the site of the handsome Italian Church of St. Sulpice, with its two towers 231 feet high, and its fine portico of fluted Doric columns. In the mad time of the first Revolution, St. Sulpice became a Temple first of Victory, and afterwards of the Theophilanthropists. In 1799 a subscription banquet was given in it to General Bonaparte. It contains, or till Wednesday contained, marbles, gildings, paintings, and some fine shells for holy water, presented to Francis I. by the Republic of Venice.

The Hôtel des Invalides, Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals in one, was founded by Louis XIV. Its site is on the left bank of the Seine, from which it is separated by a long esplanade planted with trees, and to the west of the Faubourg St. Germain. The façade measures 600 feet, and there is accommodation for 5,000 invalids or veterans, besides residences for the governor and lieutenant-governor. The noble gilt dome rises 310 feet above the pavement, and in the days of Napoleon I. 3,000 flags taken in battle were hung up in the church as trophies. Joseph Bonaparte is said to have burnt them on the eve of the entry of the Allies; the flags now there are chiefly from Africa and Mexico, though there is a solitary English colour. The tomb of the great Napoleon is too well known to need description. Guarded by the sepulchral urns of his faithful Marshals Duroc and Bertrand, his sarcophagus, weighing 13 tons, and of one polished block of Finland sand stone, stands exactly underneath the dome in a depression 19ft. in depth, surrounded by a marble balustrade. There he sleeps "among the French people he loved so well," who have now made for him a second sepulchre in the ruins of his capital.

Such are some of the buildings which once made Paris beautiful among cities. How many of them are ruins, how many mere injured, and how many yet standing in all their beauty and pomp is the anxious thought of all, but is a consideration of no moment in estimating the crimes and the causes which have led to them and made them possible, and which, whether immediate or remote, are not hastily to be guessed at or judged. How shall we measure the events of the last few days? What besides them seems the Prussian war with all its battles? Whence in history shall we bring events to weigh against them?

THIS SEASON'S LONDON "ATTRACTIONS."

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on 26th May, gives the following sketch of this season's attractions:—

But what, think you, is to be the great attraction of the season in this capital of the civilized world? Bartlemy and Greenwich fairs have been done away with, it is true, but not so the strange taste for staring at monstrosities, and such it is the fashionable world that seeks for a sensation in the exhibition of the physical deformities of human beings. First and foremost, there is a sort of repetition of the Siamese Twins, only this time the spectacle consists of two young ladies in one, of the negro race, but bred in the United States. I hardly know whether I may speak in the singular or in the plural in describing "Millie Christine." There is certainly only one body, which sits down on one chair, but to this body there are four well-made legs and as many shapely arms, and, above all, two pair of shoulders and two heads, not side by side but very nearly back and front. The two heads are connected at the neck with two different persons on widely different subjects, and can also sing duets in excellent time and with considerable taste, and yet in reciting a rhymed autobiography, the intonations are so precisely the same, and the voices so exactly simultaneous, that with the eyes closed you would swear that only one person was speaking. The most painfully comical thing is the dancing, graceful enough in itself, but still there is something irresistibly provocative of laughter in the four legs capering about under one body. Next we have a female dwarf, named the Princess Felicie, only half the size of Tom Thumb, though declared to be nine years of age. If so, she is very backward in her articulation is extremely indistinct to ears not trained to nursery gibberish. She comes from Provence, and is the child of aged parents—her father being 66 and her mother 40. She seems intelligent at times, after a fashion, but her laugh—and she is constantly laughing to herself—is the most uncomfortable thing to hear that can well be imagined. It is called elfish, but, as I never heard or saw an elf to my knowledge, I cannot speak to that point; I should say, however, that the laugh is rather like the suppressed chuckle of a half-witted grandame. The thing totters about a table, dressed up in satin and lace, with her fair hair braided and tied up with blue ribands, and is to-morrow night to be "quite a darling." Well, it is a matter of taste, but to some it will be a sight even more depressing than the two-fold Millie Christine. By the way, I have forgotten the giant and giantess, each eight feet high, who accompany the Two-in-One. The lady, Miss Anna Swann, hails from Nova Scotia, and were nothing thirty inches or so shorter, would be quite a graceful person pleasant to look upon. Her male companion, though of exactly the same stature, does not look so tall. He weighs 31st. 2 lbs., while the lady turns the scale at 29st. 9lbs.

Happily we have other entertainments than these, though before glancing at them I must really quote some very absurd lines that have been written upon Lulu, the female gymnasiast, at the Holborn Circus:—

The world was dull. And over all
There hung a sombre hue—hue;
Until an angel came to earth—
An angel known as Lulu!

She has the fairest face and form;
Her eyes are bright as dew—dew.
She wears a pretty little dress,
The colour of it's blue—blue!

Edg'd with white lace, and on each foot
A pretty "ttle shoe—shoe;
She's fairer than that heroine
Of Byron's—gentle Dudu.

Some may, perchance, think this is false,
And mutter "Nonsense—pooh! pooh!"
They may say there be many girls
As fair as she—then, who?—who?

Say who they are? what are their means?
They cannot mention two—Leo
Who can, in any way, compare
With that fair angel—Lulu!

In addition to the French plays, we have Mdlle. Marie Dumas, daughter of the great Alexandre, who gives private readings of unpublished poetry as well as of selections from the best French poets. By "private" I mean that she reads at private houses, and must be making rather a good thing of it. Mdlle. Dumas is besides a very fair artist. I myself happen to possess a water-colour drawing executed by her some years ago, full of character and feeling, and which has been much admired by the cognoscenti. However, the greatest treat just now are the concerts given about every third Saturday in the Floral Hall, adjoining the Covent Garden Theatre. The hall itself is spacious and well ventilated, and the seats are comfortable, roomy, and well arranged. Then, the performance begins at two and terminates at half-past four, and the singers are the *élite* of Mr. Gye's Company. Last Saturday Mario sang "Good-bye, sweetheart, good-bye," with exquisite taste and finish, but is looking very aged and broken. It is to be hoped for his own sake that he will retire for good at the end of the present season. On the other hand, Mme. Adelina Patti was never more perfect or more full of fun than in her delivery of the comic song "Home, sweet Home," and "Within a mile of Edinboro'," roused even that fashionable audience from their well-bred indifference, and excited as much enthusiasm as is consistent with celestial natures. Mme. Monbelli and Signor Faure were also excellent, and the latter artist is becoming a first favourite with our London public. He has certainly a noble voice and very true feeling.

WHY DO NOT WOMEN HAVE BEARDS.—MRS. S. C. Hall cruelly propounded to us the other day the startling question, "Why do not women have beards?" implying that advocates of improving the position of women must be silent and ashamed till that question is answered. The answer has been found. Women have no beards, because they do not use decoction of boxwood. For many ages boxwood has been known both as a dye and a promoter of the growth of hair. One antiquarian tells us a story of a girl in Silesia, who, having lost all her hair during a severe illness, was advised to try decoction of boxwood to make it grow again. This she did with such success that she soon had a profusion of auburn tresses, but, adds the writer, "as she had used no precaution to secure her face and neck from the lotion, they became covered with red hair to such a degree that she seemed but little different from an ape or a monkey!" From all of which it appears certain that a decoction of boxwood and a fixed determination to become ugly are all that is required to enable women to grow beards. We trust Mrs. Hall is now satisfied.—*Echo.*

DR. JOHN WILSON

THE General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland met in the New Assembly Hall, Edinburgh, at noon on Thursday, 18th May. The large hall was crowded alike in area and galleries. Dr. John Wilson, of Bombay, the retiring Moderator, preached from the last twelve verses of the first chapter of Revelation.

The Assembly having been constituted with prayer, and some formal business having been transacted, the Court proceeded to the election of Moderator.

Dr. John Wilson said—Before I leave the chair which I have occupied by your singular favour, I must thank you for the kindness and consideration extended to me in the discharge of my duties. I have sought in every case to act with the utmost impartiality; and, if in this matter I have in any degree failed, I am exceedingly sorry for it. I shall always remember with interest, in bearing again, as I hope to do, the burden and heat of the day in our great Eastern Empire, my visit to my native land on this occasion. And now, being aware of the general intention of the Church to call to the chair a distinguished member belonging to it, I venture to name Dr. Robert Elder, of Rothesay, to rule over this Assembly as Moderator. (Applause.)

Lord Dalhousie—I rise with great satisfaction to second the nomination of Dr. Robert Elder.

Dr. Elder was then introduced by Lord Dalhousie, Dr. Candlish, and Dr. William Wilson, and took the chair amidst loud applause.

The Moderator afterwards addressed the Assembly at considerable length. In the course of his remarks, he said—I beg leave, with much respect and gratitude, to acknowledge your great kindness in calling me to the high honour of presiding in this General Assembly. Two considerations have pressed upon my mind to prevent my shrinking from the post, and to shut me up to the acceptance of your proffered kindness. It seems wise and right, viewing the constitution and circumstances of our Church, that the honour of filling this chair should, so far as may be consistent with higher interests, be extended from time to time throughout the provinces, and not unduly restricted to the chief centres of intelligence and influence. Thus a wider and more lively interest in our schemes of Christian usefulness may be diffused throughout the Church, which may compensate for any loss caused by an occasional appointment not otherwise specially important. But what has chiefly weighed with me is the cordial unanimity and brotherly kindness with which this appointment has been made. (Applause.) You will heartily concur with me when I refer to the deep interest and gratification occasioned by the moderatorship of my distinguished predecessor Dr. Wilson. It was a just and graceful tribute to that eminent servant of Christ, whose name has so long been a tower of strength to our Free Church, both at home and in the East, to call him from the scene of his labours to occupy this chair. The ability and Christian courtesy with which he discharged the duties of this office reflected the highest honour on himself, and also on the Church, and materially aided the counsels of the Assembly. Above all, we shall not soon forget his stirring appeals on behalf of that great cause to which his life has been devoted, than which, let me say a greater or more important cannot occupy the attention of the Church. I trust we shall be favoured in this Assembly with a renewal of those appeals, in concurrence with the ever fresh, fervent, and powerful advocacy of our honoured Convener, Dr. Duff. Let us hope that the presence of these two noble fellow-workers in the cause of foreign missions, aided by other honoured brethren who have laboured in the same field, will be blessed in giving a great impulse to our efforts in that cause, and that our revered friend and father, Dr. Wilson, will return invigorated and encouraged, to his much-loved sphere of duty in the East. (Applause.) It is pursuing this train of thought that the result of the election, if it will not be adverse, but healthful and stimulating with respect to each and all of our home Christian enterprises. It is a narrow and erroneous view which would represent the claims of these two great branches of Christian work as conflicting, or as other than co-ordinate and conspiring—acting and reacting on each other, leading and stirring up the Church to just and comprehensive views of duty. (Applause.)

THE AMERICAN TREATY.

(*Saturday Review*, May 20.)

It will be difficult to argue against Lord Russell's motion of Monday next; but it will probably be rejected by the House of Lords, and it will certainly not be adopted by the House of Commons. Until lately it would have been an idle truism to declare that the English nation could in its foreign relations recognise no binding rule of conduct except the law of nations and the municipal law of this country. Even the terms of Lord Russell's resolution might have been criticized as too wide and liberal. It has been asserted again and again that no foreign country has a right to appeal to municipal laws which must be supposed to have been enacted with an exclusive regard to the interests of the community which maintains them. The Americans have throughout the Alabama controversy rightly insisted on the converse proposition that no State can excuse itself for a breach of international obligation by the defects of its own municipal law. In the present instance Lord Russell gives the advocates of the treaty the benefit of the alternative or compound rule of conduct. He is content that the arbitrators shall take notice of the Foreign Enlistment Act, as well as of the laxer and vaguer sanctions of the law of nations; but he objects, with a force which can scarcely be disputed, to the imposition on England of a penalty for the neglect of duties which were non-existent at the date of the alleged omission. The Commissioners have for the first time in history created a precedent of *ex post facto* penal law to be applied with the formal assent of the accused party. At the risk of incurring the charge of a legal blunder they would have better consulted the honour of England by admitting that the American doctrine was sound, before they allowed it to regulate the decision of the arbitrators. They have probably not observed that their treaty involves far wider consequences than the establishment for the future of new rules of international law, or the liability to damages for the captures of the Alabama. If their concession is ratified by the Government, a wide door will be opened to the reclamations of captious belligerents and neutrals. Whenever a charge is brought against the English Government, it will be urged that, according to the precedent of Washington, it is enough to allege a grievance or a hardship without the further proof that international rights have been violated.

During the late Continental war Count Bernstorff's frequent remonstrances were sufficiently answered by an appeal to the recognised law of nations. It had never been disputed that a neutral was entitled to sell munitions of war to a belligerent; and the North-German Government admitted that the practice could only be regarded as a breach of a novel doctrine devised for the occasion, under the name of benevolent neutrality. After a time even diplomatic complaints were discontinued, and the soreness of feeling which remained was rapidly disappearing. If the Treaty of Washington is ratified, the German Government will possibly revive the grievance, and even demand compensation for the supply of arms to the French. It is true Prince Bismarck might admit that the sale of arms has never been prohibited, either by authentic expositors of the law or in national practice; but nevertheless it is, in the opinion of the German Government, intrinsically unjust and unfriendly, and consequently England may be required both to renounce the privilege for the future, and to consent that the liability to compensation shall be determined with reference to the new rule of law. Peace with the United States has been purchased by a concession which, according to the apologists of the Government, costs nothing beyond the pecuniary burden which may be imposed by the arbitrators on the country; but an indefinite extension of responsibility for acts which have hitherto been permissible may not perhaps be ultimately conducive to peace. No such license will be allowed to any minor Power which may at any time complain of a breach of neutrality, or of the undue exercise of belligerent rights; and if such a case occurs, the English nation will be exposed to the reproach of shrinking from contests with the strong and pressing harshly upon the weak. If the Commissioners were satisfied that their own legal doctrines were correct, they ought either to have refused to waive the immunity which they claimed for England, or to have left the issues of law and fact to the decision of the arbitrators. Their expression of regret for an offence which they disclaim, and their submission to a rule of law which they repudiate, exceed the legitimate bounds of national humiliation.

The Americans have, with one exception, obtained everything for which they at any time contended. It would seem that the pretended haste of the English Government in recognising the existence of the war is not one of the matters included in the apology. On the other hand, the reference to arbitration is dangerously loose as far as it is governed by one of the new enactments invented for the occasion. The arbitrators will have power to award unlimited damages for the supposed offence of having allowed English ports to serve as a basis for military operations, or even for the supply of munitions of war. It may be pretended that Nassau or even Liverpool was the storehouse of the Confederates, although the Northern Government profited far more largely than the weaker belligerent by English markets and workshops. It is at least doubtful whether the commissioners have not inadvertently established for the future and for the past the very rule of law for which Count Bernstorff last summer contended. If such an interpretation is sanctioned by the arbitrators, the German Government will have an additional pretext for demanding retrospective compensation for the violation of benevolent neutrality. It is at least certain that the American agents will claim penalties for the hospitality offered to Confederate vessels, although the Northern cruisers were received on the same terms. It may be pretended either that England became a base of operations from the commencement of the cruise of the Alabama, or that a fresh grievance was created as often as the ship sailed from any colonial port. The American argument will be strengthened by the injudicious protest of the Commissioners against the doctrine that the law was in force during the Civil War. It may be urged that the new rule was superfluous, unless it extended the previous liability of neutrals. It was always admitted that the belligerent power was forbidden to make its territory the base of operations; and therefore it must be supposed that a new definition of the phrase was intended by the Commissioners.

The Canadians appear to be naturally dissatisfied with the abandonment of their fisheries to American competition. If there is any doubt of the soundness of the decision, a prejudice will be felt against the Commissioners and the English Government by the extraordinary tameness which has been displayed in the settlement of the Alabama question. It is evident that the Government was willing to pay any price which might be demanded for American forgiveness, and the colonists will reasonably suspect that so pliable a body of negotiators was ready to sacrifice the interests of Canada as easily as the honour of England. It will be an unfortunate result of precipitate eagerness for peace if a quarrel is commenced between the Imperial Government and the Dominion, and there will be an awkward conflict of authorities if the Canadian Parliament withholds its assent from terms which have been accepted by England. The enormous advantages which the Americans have secured have proved sufficient to induce the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate to recommend the ratification of the treaty. It is not surprising that Lord Russell should disapprove of a solution which had been consistently regarded as inadmissible by himself and his successors. In his controversy with Mr. Adams Lord Russell was almost uniformly in the right, though he committed a diplomatic mistake in rejecting the original proposal of arbitration. It was afterwards thought that Lord Stanley had gone to the utmost verge of concession; and Lord Clarendon was even more conciliatory than Lord